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1886.

JAS. M. THORBURN & CO'S

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

For the Vegetable Garden,
For the Flower Garden,
For the Lawn,
For the Farm,
For the Nursery.

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THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.

15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.

Alfred Cobb, Printer, 74 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

SCALE OF EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, &c., FROM NEW YORK.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States and Territories. These rates are only approximative. It is impossible to give them exact, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

Quantity.	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	N. Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	N. Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	S. Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Pkgs. of 1 lb. or less.					25					25	25	25	25	25		25	25	25	25	25		25			25	25	25		25		25	25		25		25	25	25	25	
" over 1 lb. to 2 lb.	50	50	50	50	25	50	25	50	50	30	30	30	30	30	50	30	25	25	30	30	50	30	50	75	30	25	25	50	30	100	30	25	50	30	50	25	30	30	30	50
" " 2 " 3 "	50	50	50	50	25	50	25	50	50	45	35	45	45	35	50	35	25	25	45	45	50	45	50	145	35	25	35	50	35	165	35	25	50	45	50	35	35	35	45	50
" " 3 " 4 "	60	60	60	60	25	60	30	60	60	55	45	60	60	45	60	40	30	30	55	60	60	60	60	195	45	25	35	60	40	220	45	25	60	55	60	40	40	45	55	60
" " 4 " 5 "	75	75	75	75	25	70	35	75	70	60	50	70	70	50	70	50	35	35	60	70	70	70	70	230	50	25	35	75	50	265	50	25	70	60	75	40	50	50	60	75
" " 5 " 7 "	95	100	125	100	30	100	35	100	95	75	55	75	95	55	100	50	35	35	65	95	100	75	95	300	55	30	40	85	50	350	55	30	75	75	100	45	50	55	75	100
" " 7 " 10 "	115	120	175	150	30	150	40	125	115	75	65	90	115	65	125	55	45	45	70	100	120	90	115	380	60	30	45	95	55	460	60	30	90	75	150	50	55	65	75	150
" " 10 " 15 "	125	150	260	200	35	200	45	160	125	85	75	100	125	75	160	60	50	50	80	120	150	110	125	495	65	35	50	100	60	610	65	35	100	85	200	55	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 15 " 20 "	175	175	340	250	40	250	45	200	175	100	90	125	175	90	200	70	50	50	100	150	175	125	175	640	75	40	50	125	70	800	75	40	125	100	250	60	70	90	100	250
" " 20 " 25 "	175	200	425	300	45	300	50	225	175	125	100	140	175	100	225	80	55	55	110	175	200	150	175	750	90	45	65	150	80	950	90	45	140	125	300	70	80	100	125	300
" " 25 " 30 "	200	250	510	325	50	325	55	275	200	150	110	160	200	110	275	90	60	60	135	200	250	175	200	885	100	50	75	150	90	1125	100	50	160	150	325	80	90	110	150	325
" " 30 " 35 "	250	275	595	375	50	375	60	325	250	160	130	175	250	130	325	100	65	65	145	225	275	200	250	1050	115	50	80	160	100	1325	115	50	175	160	375	90	100	130	160	375
" " 35 " 40 "	275	325	680	425	50	425	70	350	275	175	150	200	275	150	350	110	75	75	165	250	325	225	275	1180	125	50	90	175	110	1500	125	50	200	175	425	100	110	150	175	425
" " 40 " 45 "	300	350	765	475	60	475	70	400	300	200	160	225	300	160	400	125	80	80	185	275	350	250	300	1315	140	60	95	200	125	1675	140	60	225	200	475	115	125	160	200	475
" " 45 " 50 "	325	375	850	525	70	525	75	425	325	225	175	250	325	175	425	135	90	90	200	300	375	275	325	1450	150	70	105	225	135	1850	150	70	250	225	525	125	135	175	225	525

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture, to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barn-yard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile; but, if possible, a location should be selected that is naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly proportion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow every thing in drills or straight lines, not even excepting Corn and Potatoes. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills and other special information are given in the body of the Catalogue. The least distance is named in order to economize space. It might be increased in some cases with advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can in many cases be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the Catalogue, if strictly observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-frame.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the Winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, and Radish may be sown in a cold frame in the Spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape

of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit close until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seeds in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod, (or common garden soil will do,) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

PRICES.

The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit. Please *add sixteen cents per pound for prepayment of postage*, if desired by mail.

(See also table of Express tariff, page 2.)

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

16 CENTS PER POUND *should be added for prepayment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform; rates depending on distance and locality.* (*See table of Express tariff, page 2.*) *Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a* ***guarantee*** *of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that Seeds fail to reach their destination in that way.*

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT

That our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the Seed; and to save time, Seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by Express, Freight, or Mail, and the Office or Railroad Station which serves their locality.

In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means; but ***entirely at the risk of the customer,*** avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS BY EXPRESS "C. O. D."

Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go per Express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers, not desiring this mode of carriage, should be accompanied by the cash.

In *February* we publish a list of ***Gladiolus and Spring Bulbs***, and in September a Catalogue of ***Dutch Bulbous Roots.***

NOTICE.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should accompanied by a Post-Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed not large. Address,

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 15 John Street, New York.

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable Seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for Seeds. We would advise making an early test of Seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture, in and around New York. For more Northern and Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

WARRANTIES.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seeds, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from the bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in a proper condition, and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to form a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it; and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination; Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, ***that while we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, we sell no Seeds with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.***

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John St., N. Y.

NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

BEANS, Low's Champion. *A new Bush Bean, very productive, of fine flavor, and entirely stringless; being of vigorous growth, the pods are kept from the ground, which keeps them from being mildewed, they are large and long, and contain from five to eight beans each. Per quart* $0 75

BEANS, New Early Lima. *This Lima Bean is said to be ten days earlier than the other varieties, with plump but short pods and quite prolific, making it a valuable sort in localities north of New York. Per quart* 75

BEANS, "King of the Garden," Lima Bean. *(Pedigree stock). Very vigorous growth, very productive and one of the largest beans and pod in cultivation. Per quart* 1 00

CABBAGE, "Chou de Burghley." *Quite a distinct novelty of last year from Germany, in appearance like a pointed Wakefield, but by cutting in two parts, the interior will be found filled with miniature cauliflowers, and resembles it in flavor. Per packet* 25

CORN, Sweet "Northern Pedigree." *This by a careful selection for a number of years has become one of the earliest, sweetest and most productive of any we have ever had, is quite dwarf, the ears are small, but generally grow not less than two on a stalk. Per quart* 40

LETTUCE, American Oak-Leaved. *Is described as having leaves light green, slightly crimped or curled, set very close and forming a compact head, fine mild flavor and very tender. Per lb. $4 00; Per oz.* 40

MELON, Bird's New Cantelope. *The flesh is thick, light green, fine flavor, said to be a cross between Montreal and Bayview, quite early, large size and keeps well. Per oz.* 40

MELON, "Golden Perfection." *A new highly perfumed melon of exquisite flavor from Italy, introduced by us last season; very sugary, moderate size, slightly oblong, fine netted skin and golden yellow flesh. Per oz.* 40

MUSTARD, "Tuberous Rooted." *With a root similar and in taste to a Turnip; quite hardy; the leaves for salad can be cut down through the season, and can be eaten with a good relish. Per oz.* 25

PEAS, "Small French." *The "Petit Pois" used by the French in canning; last season we imported the stock of which this is the product raised by us here. Per quart* 50

PEPPER, "Procopp's New Giant." *With very large, glossy scarlet fruit, very fleshy, being from seven to eight inches in length by four to five in breadth, flesh is mild and half an inch thick. Per packet* 25

POTATO, "The Thorburn." *See page 32.*

RADISH, "Beckert's Chartier." *This new long Radish is described by the originator, as deep crimson at the top, varying into a delicate pink to the middle, and thence down it shades to a pure waxy white, the quality is unsurpassed. Per lb., $4 00; Per oz.* .. 40

NEW STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.—*Continued.*

SALSIFY, "Mammoth Sandwich Island." *This variety originated in the Sandwich Islands, and grown here, it is of enormous size, being at least twice as large as the ordinary French sort, it is very tender and delicious, and resembles a good sized parsnip. Per lb., $4.00; Per oz.* 4

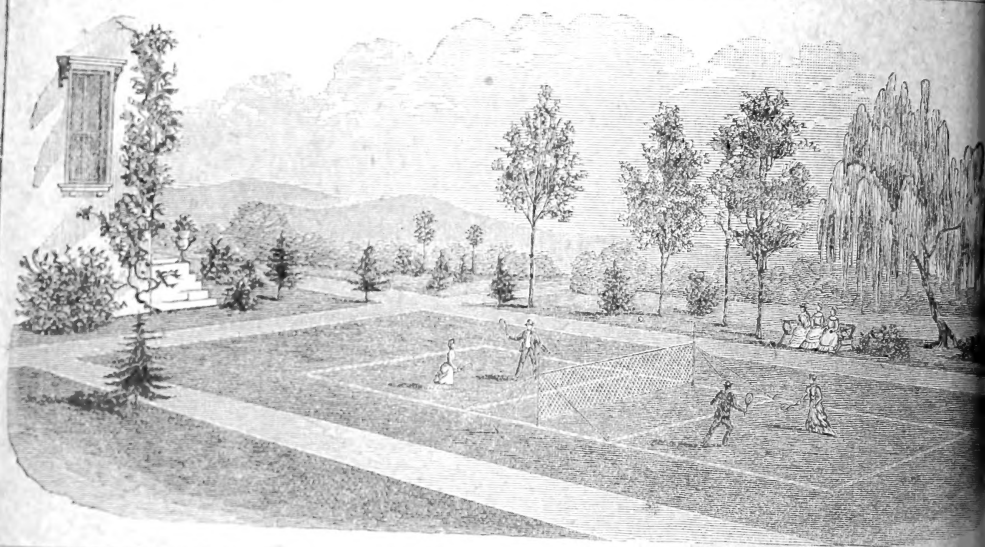
SQUASH, "French Olive." *The shape and color is exactly that of an Olive, attaining a weight of from six to ten lbs., the skin is smooth and very thin, the flesh thick, firm and of a golden yellow; the quality not surpassed. Per lb., $2.50; per oz.* 25

TURNIP, "Southern Prize." *Was raised from the original stock; and for the table or cattle it has no equal, flesh white, form oblong, growing two-thirds in the ground, keeps till late in Spring without becoming spongy. It is perfectly hardy. Per lb., $1.00; per oz.* 15

TOMATO, "Improved Queen." *The largest* **solid** *bright red Tomato, yet introduced, we confidently recommend it for the Family, Trucker or Canner. Per packet.* 25

TOMATO "Livingston's Beauty." *Described by the raiser as Large fruited, glossy crimson, with a tinge of purple lighter than "Acme" which it resembles, ripening about the same time; very productive. Per packet.* 25

TOMATO, "Bronze Foliage" Trophy. *A most careful selection of Trophy with dark metallic bronze leaves, quite distinct. Per packet.* 25



Thorburn's Fine French Lawn Grass.

A special mixture for Grass plots, Tennis Courts, &c. 25*c per quart;* 75*c* ½ *peck;* $1.25 *per peck;* $4.50 *per bush.*

Central Park Lawn Grass.

Per bushel, . . $3.50.

CEREALS.

		℔ Bushel.	℔ Quart.
Barley.	Scotch Chevalier	$1 50	$0 15
	Common	1 25	15
Buckwheat.	Silver Hull	1 50	15
	Common	1 25	15

		℔ Bushel Shelled.	℔ Ear.	℔ Quart.
Corn.	(All Northern raised sorts)	$2 00	$0 05	$0 15
	Early White Canada (Flint)	3 50	5	15
	R. I. Pedigree (Long White Flint)	2 00	5	15
	White Pearl (Dent)	2 00	5	15
	Pride of New England (Medium size White Flint)	2 00	5	15
	Long White Flint	2 50	5	15
	R. I. Cap or White Flint top over	1 75	5	15
	Blunt's Prolific, valuable sort for fodder			
	Thoroughbred White Flint, distinct from all others, producing ears of remarkable length, cob very small, and kernels large and broad. It is of such spreading habit that not more than one kernel should be allowed to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breath of blade, and smallness of stalk recommended it as a fodderplant, while for ensilage purposes it is the most valuable variety now grown.	2 00	5	15
	Longfellow (Yellow Flint)	2 50	5	15
	Yellow Dutton (Flint)	2 00	5	15
	Long Yellow (Flint)	2 00	5	15
	Early Yellow Canada (Flint)	2 00	5	15
	Leaming Yellow (Dent)	2 00	5	15
	Golden Beauty (Dent)	2 00	5	15
	Pride of the North (Dent)	2 00	5	15
	Top over Yellow Flint, (very early sort, with remarkably small stalks)	2 50	5	20
	Angel of Midnight, (very early yellow Flint)	3 00	10	20
	Virginia Horse tooth for fodder	1 25		

		℔ bushel of 32 lbs.	℔ Quart
Oats.	Triumph	$1 25	$0 15
	Welcome	1 25	15
	White Probsteier	1 00	10
	Mold's Enobled (Black)	1 25	15
	Clydesdale	per bushel of 40 lbs... 2 00	20

		℔ bushel.	
Rye.	Eastern White	1 75	15
	Common	1 25	10
Wheat.	Martin's Amber (Winter)	1 75	15
	Hybrid Mediterranean (Winter)	1 75	15
	Armstrong or Landreth (Winter)	1 75	15
	N. Y. Spring Wheat	1 75	15

Miscellaneous Seeds and Seeds of Economical Plants.

Asperula odorata (Waldmeister). This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine Wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly know as *Maitrank*. ..... Packet 10 cents.

Beans (common Horse Beans) ..... per 100 lbs., $8.00. Per lb., 10 cents.

" Soja hispida (Soja Beans). Resembling a bean, the hauln is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval mahogany colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather, very valuable for the South for either man or beast..... .....per 100 lbs., $15.00; per lb., 20 cents.

Broom Corn (Long Brush Evergreen). Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold.... .....per bush., $4.00; per qt., 25 cents.

" (Improved Dwarf) ..... " 4.00; " 25 "

" (California Golden Long Bush).—Grows from 12 to 14 ft. high... " 4.00; " 25 "

Broom Scotch (Genista scoparia). The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter, it is also employed in the making of coarse brooms. per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

Caper Tree (Capparis spinosa).....per paper, 25 cents.

Caterpillars.—A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. .....per paper, 10 cents.

Chicory Seeds. Large rooted, a perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted, and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating Coffee, per oz., 10 cents; per lb., $1.00.

Cotton, Sea Island... .....per 100 lbs., $10; per lb., 15 cents.

" Tennessee Upland..... " " 10; " 15 "

Cow Peas adapted to Southern localities and valuable as a fodder plant per bush, $2.50; per qt. 15 cents

Dhoura (Guinea Corn) See Sorghum

Esparto Grass (Stipa tenacissima). The Stipa tenacissima is the true Esparto Grass extensively, grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. per oz., $1.00.

Fenugreek—An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green, per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

Flax Seed .....per bushel, $3.50; per qt. 25 cents.

Furze, (Ulex Europæus). The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in Winter, grows well in sandy soils.....per lb., 50 cents, per oz., 10 cents.

Guizotia oleifera an annual from Abyssinia, the seed from which oil is extracted. per lb. 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

Hemp Seed.... .....per oz. $1.00.

Indigo Seed. Indigofera tinctoria.....per lb., $1.00; per oz., 15 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—*Continued.*

Jute Seed.—An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed. A coarse kind of wearing apparel is also made of it. It is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now extensively sown in our Southern States. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires *no* cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth any and all weeds. May also be sown broadcast, from six or seven pounds to the acre,
per lb., $1.00; per oz., 15 cents.

Lentils, best imported. Succeed best in dry sandy soil, a leguminous annual, the seeds are valuable for pigeons and also largely used for soups.... ....per 100 lbs., $9.00; per lb., 20 cents.

Liquorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra) in pods. A perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce ....per lb., $1.50; per oz., 25 cents.

Lupins, Blue—Used for about the same purpose as the yellow variety....per 100 lbs. $10; per lb., 20c.

Lupins, White—One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees.....per 100 lbs., $10.00; per lb., 20 cents.

Lupins, Yellow—Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure, per 100 lbs., $10.00.....per lb., 20 cents.

Madder (Rubia tinctoria)—A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder.....per lb., 75 cents.

Madia sativa—An annual plant producing good sheep pasturage, valuable in dry and warm soil,
per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.

Osage Orange (Maclura aurantiaca) for Hedges.....℔ qt., 50 cents; ℔ bus., $7.00.

Pearl Millet (Penicillaria spicata).—A valuable fodder plant for the South. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre..... ..per lb., 30 cents.

Peas, Canada Field. Valuable for Northern climates, for cattle feeding. ℔ qt. 15 cts.; ℔ bus., $1.50

Poppy, Opium—Its seed furnishes about 35% of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, and illuminating. May be sown in Spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for Opium..... ....per oz., 20 cents; per lb., $1.50.

Ramie (Urtica tenacissima)—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called "Tschou ma." The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poo or Summer-cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the South..... ....per oz., $1 50.

Ramie, Urtica nivea.—(Silvery China Grass). This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the South for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of luke warm water, transferring it to a bed, well screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start from every joint and in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time ....per lb., $3.00; per oz., $0.75.

Reana luxurians (Teosinte)—A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth, Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States.....per lb., $2 00; per oz, 25 cents.

Scurvy Grass—(Cochlearia officinalis) used as Pepper Grass ....℔ oz., 25 cents.

Seradella—A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep.....per lb., 30 cents.

Snails—Used the same as Caterpillars..... ....℔ paper, 10 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—*Continued.*

Sorghum—Rural branching, (also called "millo maize" in some sections). This differs from all other Sorghums. Its great merit and distinction is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor, thrives in the hottest and driest localities, per 100 lbs., $15; per lb., 25 cents.

"	White seeded, Dhoura or Guinea Corn	"	15	"	25 "
"	Amber Sugar Cane	"	8	"	15 "
"	Honduras " "	"	12	"	15 "
"	Stewart's Hybrid "	"	12	"	15 "
"	Chinese " "	"	15	"	25 "
"	Red Imphee	"	12	"	15 "

" **Halepense** (Johnson Grass) one of our most valuable southern fodder plants and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial On rich soils it may be cut from three to four times in a season, The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 lbs. to the acre..per 100 lbs., $18.00; per lb., 25 cents.

Spurry (Spergula arvensis)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, 15 lbs. to the acre.....per 100 lbs. $12; per lb. 18 cts.

Sun Flower, Large Russian.....per qt., 25 cents; per bushel, $3.50.

Teasels, Fuller's—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in the Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms .....per 100 lbs., $15 per lb., 20 cents

Teosinte, see Reana luxurians.

Tobacco Seed—Connecticut Seed Leaf.....per lb., $3.00; per oz., 30 cents.

"	Florida	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Imported Havana	"	4.00	"	40 "
"	James River Virginia	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Hester Virginia	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Kentucky	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Maryland	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Ohio	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Ruffled Leaf Virginia	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Turkish	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Missouri	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Pennsylvania	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Yellow Prior	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	One Sucker Virginia	"	3.00	"	30 "
"	Virginia Seed Leaf	"	3.00	"	30 "

Vetches, Spring Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling Used in France and Germany as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread.....per bushel, $3.50; per qt., 25 cents

Wild Rice (Zizania aquatica) A native of our Northern and Western States. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated land. Stock of all description are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder.....per lb., 35 cents

Worms—Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars .....per paper 10 cents

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

—OF—

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.'S

SEEDS

ETC., ETC.

☞ *You will notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add* **16** *cents per pound.*

☞ *See page* **52** *of this Catalogue for complete assortments of VEGETABLE SEEDS of approved and choice Sorts, for from* **$5** *to* **$25.**

VEGETABLES.

ARTICHOKE—Artichaut—*Alcachofa*—Artichocke.

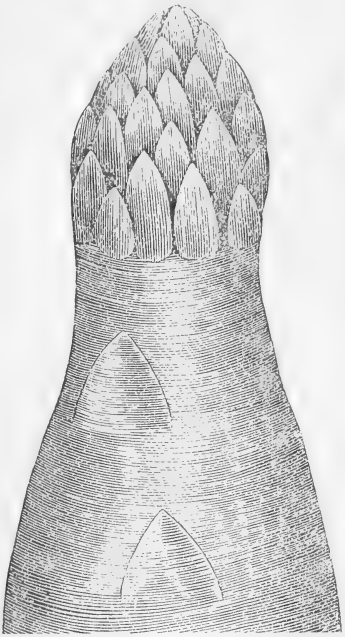
FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

		₱ oz.	₱ lb.
15	French Green Globe	$0.30	$3.00
16	Large Green Naples, *fine*	75	
18	Largest Paris	75	

Culture.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in Spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as fast as they get ready; if left to ripen on the plant they exhaust it, and no more are produced at season. When cut regularly they are produced in succession for a long time. Heads are fit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand; hence the indifferent opinion entertained this vegetable through these being cooked after they have passed the proper stage, when ey are tender and delicious.

ASPARAGUS—Asperge—*Esparrago*—Spargel.

	℔ oz.	℔ lb.
20 French Argenteuil	20 cts.	$1.50
24 Conover's Colossal	10 cts.	.50
" " *2 year old roots,* ℔ 1000 $8; ℔ 100 $1.00		



ASPARAGUS.

Culture.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand, or sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in the Autumn; we recommend a top dressing of at least six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and one and a half the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities away from the seacoast, a dressing of coarse salt given in Spring, at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—Fève de Marais—*Haba*—Große Bohnen.

	℔ bus.	℔ qt.		℔ bus.	℔ qt.
27 Early Mazagan	$5 00	25	31 Sword Long Pod	$5 00	25
29 Broad Windsor	5 00	25	33 Green Nonpareil	5 00	25

Kinds.—No. 27 is the earliest; Nos. 29 and 31 are best for main crop.

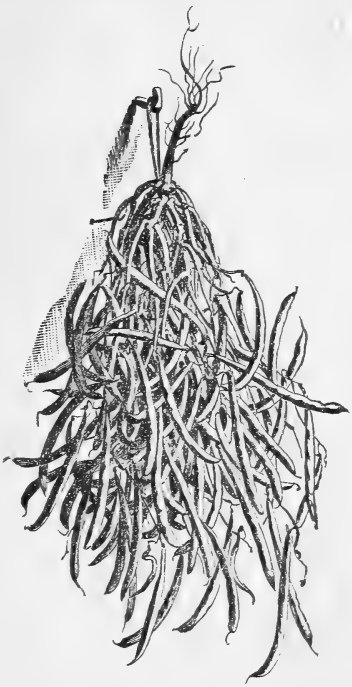
Culture.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF or SNAP BEANS—Haricots nains—*Frijoles*—Krup-Bohnen.

	℔ bus.	℔ qt.		℔ bus.	℔ qt.
34 French Emile	$5 00	30	42 Early Improved Valentine	$5 00	40
36 Ne Plus Ultra	5 00	30	43 Negro Long Pod	4 00	25
37 Canadian Wonder	6 00	40	45 Early Mohawk	4 00	25
38 Best of All	6 00	40	48 Early China	3 50	25
39 Fulmer's Early	5 00	30	50 Early Dun Colored	4 00	25
41 Early Valentine	4 00	25	53 Early Rachel	4 50	25

Dwarf or Snap Beans.—Continued.

		℘ bus.	℘ qt.
55	Early Yellow 6 Weeks	$4 00	$0 25
59	Long do do	4 00	25
64	Black Wax (yellow pod)	5 50	30
66	White Wax " "	5 50	30
67	New Date Wax " "	6 00	40
68	Ivory Pod Wax " "	7 00	40
69	Golden Wax " "	8 00	40
71	Crystal Wax " "	6 00	40
72	Lemon Pod Wax " "	6 00	40
73	Golden Butter Wax. " "	6 50	40
75	Flageolet Wax Red	7 00	40
77	" White	5 50	30
81	" Improved Green	6 00	30
82	Wonder of France, *green pod and bean*	6 50	40
90	Refugee or 1,000 to 1	4 00	25
90*a*	Golden Refugee	4 00	25
91	Galega	4 50	25
92	Mexican Tree Bean	4 00	30
93	White Valentine	5 00	30
94	White Prussian Sugar	4 50	25
95	White Scimeter	4 50	25
96	Jeffries Round Pod White, *fine*	6 00	40
97	White Kidney	4 00	25
99	White Marrow	3 00	25



Wonder of France Beans.

KINDS.—Nos. 36, 41, 42, 59, 64 and 67 are the earliest. No. 45 the most hardy. Nos. 36 for green and 64 for yellow pod are best. No. 90, 91 and 96 also for late, and best for pickling. Nos. 64 to 75 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow, transparent pods. Nos. 75, 77 and 81 are the celebrated Flageolet Beans of the French; and although used as a string bean they are superior only as a shell variety, cooked precisely as the Lima they are delicious.

White Scimeter Beans.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOTS A RAMES—*Frijole de bejuco*—Stangen-Bohnen.

		℘ bus.	℘ qt.
115	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry	$6 00	$0 40
118	Dutch Case Knife	6 50	40
125	White Cranberry	7 00	40
127	Southern Prolific	$6 00	$0 40
129	Scarlet Runner	6 50	40
131	Early White Lima	16 00	75
133	Large White Lima	8 00	40

Pole or Running Beans.—*Continued.*

		℔ bush.	℔ qt.
134	Challenger Lima	$12 00	$0 60
135	King of the Garden Limas	16 00	1 00
137	Small White Lima	9 00	50
139	Speckled Large Lima	16 00	75
141	Large Red Lima	16 00	75
153	White Dutch Runner	7 00	40
162	Black Wax (yellow pod)	$7 00	$0 40
167	Giant Red Wax	9 00	50
169	White Algerian	8 00	40
171	Transylvania Butter	9 00	50
173	Mont d'or	8 00	40
179	French Yard Long (curious and fine)		1 25

KINDS.—Nos. 115, 118, 162, and 169 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 129, 133, 134 and 135 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May for all except Limas, to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will make about 100 hills, allowing four to five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight to ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

BEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—Runkelrüben.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
195	Extra Early Dark Egyptian	$0 75	10
197	Extra Early Eclipse	1 00	10
206	Dewing's Extra Early	75	10
212	Early Bassano	60	10
214	Early Blood Turnip	$0 60	10
215	Bastian's Blood Turnip	60	10
220	Early Yellow Turnip	75	15
229	Long Smooth Blood	60	10

KINDS OF WHICH THE LEAVES ONLY ARE USED AS SPINACH.

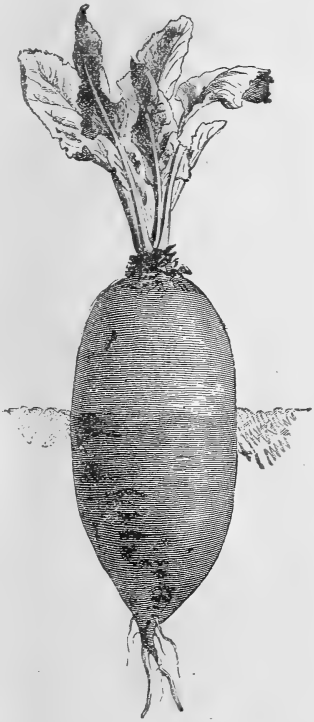
		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
240	Ne Plus Ultra (*dark foliage*)	$1 00	15
241	Crown Prince (*deep red*)	1 50	20
242	Victoria (*metallic-red*)	2 00	20
243	Dell's (*Black-leaved*)	1 25	20
247	Scarlet Ribbed Chilian	1 50	20
248	Yellow Ribbed Chilian	$1 50	20
249	Crimson Veined Brazilian	1 00	15
250	Golden " "	1 00	15
251	Scarlet " "	1 00	15

KINDS.—Nos. 195, 197, 206 and 215 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use Nos. 195 and 215, for General and Winter use; Nos. 214 and 229 also, for Late and Winter crops. Nos. 240 to 251, for ornament, are fine for borders or edgings on account of their brilliant foliage, which are also fine for cooking as Spinach.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be a light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
260	Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	40	10
263	Long Red " "	40	10
271	Yellow Globe " "	40	10
272	Kinver's Yellow Globe "	40	10
274	Red Globe "	40	10
278	Yellow Ovoid " "	40	10
280	Golden Tankard " "	50	10
283	Mammoth Long Red.. "	50	10
284	Mammoth Golden..... "	1 25	15
290	White Sugar.....	40	10
293	Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar.....	75	10
298	Lane's Imp. Sugar.....	50	10



Yellow Tankard Mangel.

Mammoth Red Mangel.

KINDS.—Nos. 260 to 284 inclusive are for feeding cattle. Nos. 290, 293 and 298, for making sugar from, as well as for cattle feeding.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May and June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. A celebrated cultivator advises to sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 100 lbs. Blood Guano, 200 lbs., Bone Flour and 400 lbs. Salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation. Cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

BORAGE—Bourrache—*Borraja*—Borretch.

℔ ounce, 15 cents; ℔ lb., $1.00.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young.*

Culture.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCCOLI—Brocoli—*Broculi*—Spargelkohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
300 Early White	$3 00	$0 30	308 White Cape	$6 00	$0 60
302 Early Purple	3 00	30	310 White Sprouting	3 00	30
304 Early Walcheren	7 00	60	312 Sulphur-Colored	3 00	30
306 Early Purple Cape (fine)	4 00	40	314 Chappel's Cream	3 00	30

Kinds.—The above are the srots best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 306 as the most certain.

Culture.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil.

Brussels Sprouts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Choux de Bruxelles—*Berza de Brusels*—Rosenkohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
316 Best French, or Roseberry	$2 00	$0 20
318 Improved Dwarf	2 50	25

Culture.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows. In gardens both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are without exception the very best winter vegetables that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted frost soon destroys the large heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer; they strip off their outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally good.

BURNET—Pimpernele de Jardin—*Pimpernella*—Pimpernell.

324 Garden, 10 cents per ounce.....$1.00 per pound.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

CABBAGE—Chou—*Berza de repollo*—Kohl.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
329	Etampes, (very fine)	$2 00	$0 20
335	Thorburn's Cocoanut	2 50	25
356	Early York	1 50	20
365	Early Jersey Wakefield	4 00	40
369	Early Winningstadt	1 50	20
380	Early Dwarf Savoy	1 50	20
384	Small Early Ulm Savoy	1 50	20
399	Large Early York	1 50	20
401	Improved Early Summer	4 00	40
403	Early Flat Dutch	3 50	35
412	Large Late Drumhead	$3 00	$0 30
415	Large Fine Flat Dutch	3 00	30
418	Silver Leaf Drumhead	3 00	30
419	Late Mountain	3 00	30
421	Fotler's Brunswick	2 50	25
427	Filder Kraut	2 00	20
448	Drumhead Savoy	3 00	30
450	Southern Green Glazed	2 00	25
460	Red Solid (for pickling)	2 00	20

Kinds.—Nos. 329, 356 and 365 are the earliest. Nos. 369, 401 and 403 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 401. Nos. 412 and 415 are the well-known Winter varieties. Nos. 412, 415 and 418 are the best for main crop. No. 448 is the best for family use.

Culture—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the Spring instead of heading, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.

Improved Early Summer Cabbage.

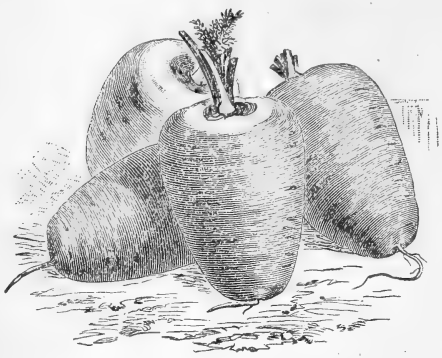
CARDOON—Cardon—*Cardo*—Cardon.

465 Large Solid, 40 cents per ounce.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups, and stews.

CARROT—Carotte—*Zanahoria*—Möhren.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
469	Extra Early Forcing	$1 25	$0 15
473	Early Scarlet Horn	1 00	10
476	Half Long, pointed	1 00	10
479	" " stump rooted	1 00	10
480	" " " Nantes strain	1 00	10
482	" " " Guerande strain, *very thick*	1 50	15
483	" " " Carentan, (*coreless*)	1 00	15
484	" " " Luc	1 00	10
484*a*	" " Danvers	1 00	10
485	Best Long Orange	75	10
489	Altringham	75	10
493	Long White	60	10



Guerande Carrot.

Kinds.—For the earliest and latest crops No. 469. It is very tender and fine for the table, and may be sown from April to August. Nos. 476, 482, 483, 484, and 485 are the best for the main crop. No. 485 is particularly recommended for stock; sow two pounds to the acre.

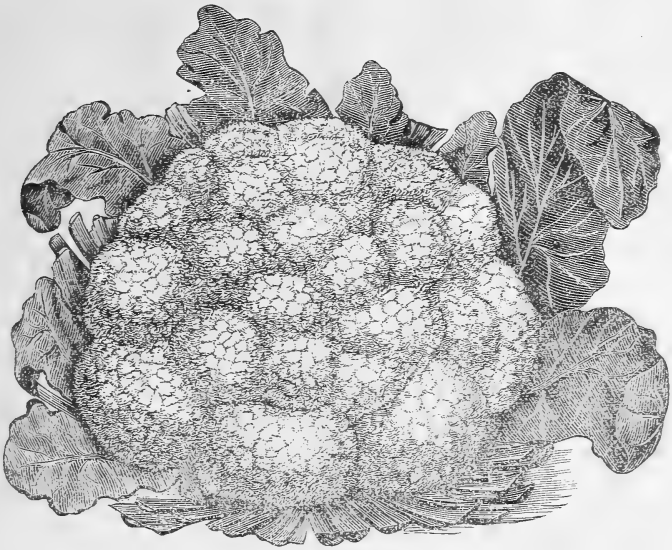
Culture.—Sow No. 469 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—Chou-Fleur—*Coliflor*—Blumenkohl.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
499	Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.. ℔ pkt., 50c.		$9 00
503	Early Dwarf Erfurt	$30 00	2 00
504	Early Snowball, ℔ pkt., 25c.		5 00
504*a*	Gilt Edge Snowball, *for general crop*, ℔ pkt., 25c		6 00
505	Early Paris	10 00	75
506	French Imperial	10 00	75
507	Large Algiers	12 00	1 00
509	Early London	5 00	50
512	Thorburn's Nonpareil	6 00	50
513	Half Early Dwarf French	6 00	50
514	Stadtholder	6 00	50
517	Walcheren	6 00	50
522	Late London	5 00	50
524	Lenormand's short stem	8 00	60

Kinds.—Nos. 499, 503 and 504 will be found the finest varieties for early, and Nos. 499 and 504 for forcing. Nos. 504*a*, 507 and 512 for late. No. 524 is also highly recommended.

Culture.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April, the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage.



Thorburn's Gilt Edge Snowball Cauliflower,
FOR GENERAL CROP.

CELERY—CELERI—*Apio*—Sellerie.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
528	Improved White Plume	$10 00	$1 00
529	Perfection Heartwell..	10 00	1 00
530	Golden Heart.....	3 00	30
531	Boston Dwarf	3 00	30
533	Crawford's Half Dwarf.	3 00	30
534	Walnut Ivory.....	4 00	40
544	Dwarf Crimson.....	$2 50	$0 25
547	Sandringham Dwf White	1 50	20
549	Giant White Solid.....	2 50	25
553	Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	1 25	20
554	" Thorburn's Giant	4 00	40
555	" New Apple.....	1 25	20

KINDS.—Nos. 529, 530, 533, and 549 are the best sorts for family use. We recommend No. 528 for early and No. 529 for main crop. These two sorts are also best for market gardeners. Nos. 553 and 554 we particularly recommend the latter.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked. In drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and left to grow till wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, and a month or six weeks later in the Southern States, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil, (as must be done in a deep trench,) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the Winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches of space on the outside of the first and last row. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure.

The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times ; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart or center of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for Winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in the rows. The weeding is done by horse power, and the earthing or banking up is mostly done by the plow and the spade. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the Winter. If left in the beds where grown, they should be protected by a heavy coat of leaves, straw, &c. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

Curled Chervil.

CHERVIL—Cerfeuil—*Perifollo*— Bensenlauch.

559 Curled.....15c. ℔ oz., $1.00 ℔ lb.

563 Tuberous .....20c. ℔ oz., 2.50 ℔ lb.

Culture.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

CHICORY.

Common or Wild.—"*Barbe de Capucin,*" a salad much used in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in Autumn into sand in a cellar, the shoots, which will come up soon, form the *Barbe de Capucin.* Per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10c.

Whitloof.—Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep, cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two to three feet thick, more or less, according to the temperature and the quickness of growth required: the Whitloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad as well as a cooked vegetable. Per lb. $1.00; per oz. 10c.

Large rooted Magdeburg.—roots of this variety are used for the Chicory of commerce. Per lb. $0 75c.; per oz. $0 10c.

COLLARDS—Chou-Cabu—*Cabu*—Blätterkohl.

568 Georgia Grown, 15 cents ℔ oz.; $1 25 ℔ lb.

Culture.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS— MACHE—*Macha o Valerianilla*—Stechsalat.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
572	Large Seeded	$1.00	$0.10
575	Small Seeded	1.00	10
576	Green Cabbaging	1.50	20
577	Lettuce Leaved	1.50	20

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

Corn Salad.

CORN—MAIS—*Maiz*—Mais.

Extra Early, Sweet or Sugar.

		℔ Ear.	℔ Quart.	℔ Bushel.
580	Northern Pedigree	$0 05	$0 30	$5 00
581	Marblehead	5	20	4 00
582	Minnesota	5	20	4 00
583	Perry's Hybrid	5	30	5 00
585	Narragansett	5	20	4 00
587	Dolly Dutton	5	20	4 00
590	Extra Early Adams (Not Sugar)	5	20	4 00

Early, Sweet or Sugar.

593	Tom Thumb	5	20	4 00
599	Crosby's	5	20	4 00
604	Early Dwarf	5	20	4 00
608	Pee & Kay	5	20	4.00

Second Early or Intermediate, Sweet or Sugar.

611	Moore's Concord	5	20	4 00
612	Amber Cream	5	20	4 00
614	Large Excelsior	5	20	4 00
616	Squantum	5	20	4 00
617	Early Adams (Not a Sugar Corn)	5	20	4 00

General Crop, Sweet or Sugar.

618	Asylum	5	20	4 00
620	Triumph	5	20	4 00
622	Hickox Improved	5	20	4 00
626	Stowell's Evergreen	5	20	4 00

Late, Sweet or Sugar.

630	Black Mexican	5	20	4 00
634	Ne Plus Ultra	5	30	5 00
640	Late Mammoth	5	20	4 00
644	Egyptian	5	20	4 00

KINDS.—Nos. 580, 581, 582, and 585, are the very earliest. Nos. 593, and 608 for early. No. 612 and 614 for a second early. Nos. 622, 626, 634 and 640 for general and late crop.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems ; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro o Mastuerzo*—Kresse.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
698	Curled, or Pepper Grass	$0 50	$0 10
700	Broad-Leaved	50	10
703	Broad-Leaved Winter..	75	10
706	True Water Cress....	$4 00	$0 40
708	Erfurt Sweet Water Cress...		75

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 698 and 700 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 698 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 706 and 708 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be very fine. It also thrives well in hot-beds.

Water Cress.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino*—Gurken.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
710	Early Russian.....	$1 00	$0 10
714	Early Short Green....	1 00	10
718	Early Green Cluster...	1 00	10
720	Early White Spined...	1 00	10
722	Extra Long White Spined	1 00	10
725	Improved White Spined	1 00	10
727	Peerless	1 00	10
729	Long Green.....	1 00	10
733	Long Green Turkey...	1 25	15
740	Extra Long Grecian ..	4 00	40
743	Green Prolific, pickling	1 00	10
749	Boston Pickling.....	$1 00	$0 10
754	Tailby's Hybrid.....	1 25	15
757	White Japan.....	1 00	10
760	Small Gherkin (Burr)...	2 50	25

KINDS.—Nos. 710, 714, 718 and 720 are the earliest. No. 725 is the favorite kind for table use. Nos. 718, 725 and 743 for pickling, and No. 725 also for general use; No. 743 is best for market gardeners or pickle planters, No. 757 is a pure white variety.

CULTURE—For very early, sow a few seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the Fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

CUCUMBER—English Varieties for Frames.

Concombre (especes Anglaises) pour couches.

Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.

		₩ pkt.			₩ pkt.
768	Carter's Tender and True	$0 25	788	Lord Kenyon's Favorite	$0 25
770	Duke of Edinburgh	25	790	Prize Fighter	25
772	General Grant	25	795	Goliath	25
774	Giant of Arnstadt	25	797	Telegraph	25
776	Long Gun	25	799	Lynch's Star of the West	25
778	Blue Gown	25	802	Lancashire Witch	25
779	Swan's Neck	25	804	Cuthill's Black Spine	25
785	Noa's Forcing	25	806	Improved Sion House	25

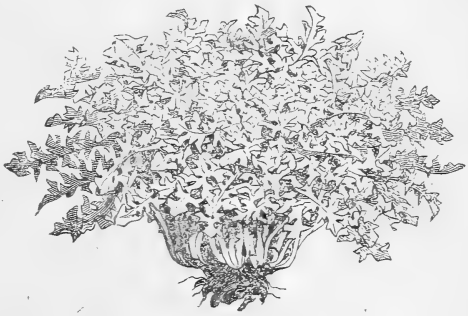
Culture.—The above are for growing in hot-beds, or in houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the Winter months, at which time the prices are very renumerative. Sow seeds in November, December, or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground, where bees and other insects have free access to the flowers.

DANDELION—Pissenlit.

809 French Garden, 20 cents ₩ ounce; $2.00 ₩ pound.

811 Improved Thick-leaved, ₩ oz. 75 cents.

Culture.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: ∧



Dandelion.

EGG PLANT—Aubergine—*Berengena*—Eierpflanze.

		₩ lb.	₩ oz.
812	Early Dwarf Purple	$4 00	$0 40
815	Long Purple	2 50	25
816	Round Purple	4 00	40
818	Large New York Purple	5 00	50
822	Black Pekin	5 00	50
826	Scarlet Chinese		40
834	Round White		40
835	Long White		40
835*a*	Striped		40

KINDS.—Nos. 812 and 815 are the earliest. No. 818 is the largest and most productive, and best for main crop; No. 822 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental dark colored leaves.

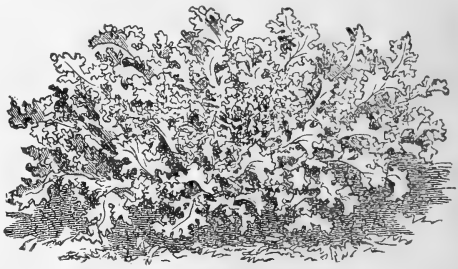
CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds, very early in Spring; and transplant when two inches high into a second bed, or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola o Endivia*—Endivien.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
836 Green Curled Winter	$2 00	$0 20
840 White Curled	2 50	25
846 Broad-leaved Escarolle	2 50	25

KINDS.—All equally good. No. 836 is the most hardy.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



Winter Curled Endive.

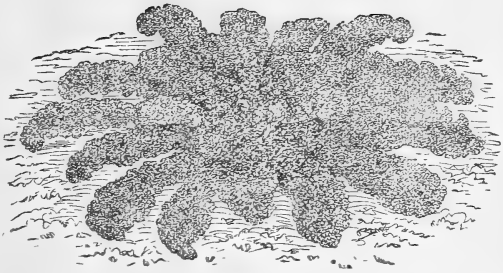
Ice Plant—FICOIDE GLACIALE.

847 Clean Seed, 50 cents ℔ oz.; per packet, 5 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—*Col*—Blätterkohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
848 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch	$01 00	$0 10
848*a* " Tall " "	1 00	10
849 " Dwarf Green Erfurt	1 50	20
851 " Dwarf Brown Curled	1 00	10
853 " Mosbach Winter	1 00	10
859 " Striped and Variegated, *for Garnishing*	2 50	25
861 " Siberian or German Greens	1 00	10
864 Sea Kale	3 00	30



Dwarf Scotch Kale.

KINDS.—From Nos. 848 to 859 are Borecole. No. 864 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of White Celery, and is cooked the same as Asparagus. No. 861 is used for early Spring Greens.

CULTURE.—Nos. 848 to 859 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 861 sow in September for early Spring Greens. Sow No. 864 early in the Spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart in the rows. The rows (if more than one) should be three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the Winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following Spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border, and transplanted in rows, (as directed above,) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched. The plants are blanched either under large pots or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter. An occasional top dressing of salt is beneficial to the plants.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—*Colinabo*.

White Vienna Kohlrabi.

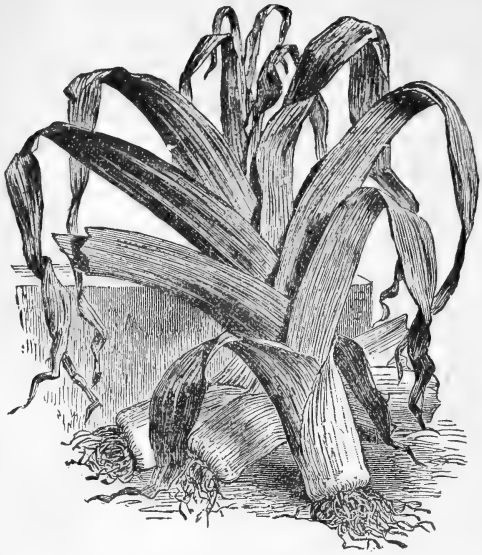
		₱ lb.	₱ oz.
869	Early White Vienna	$2 00	$0 25
870	" " " *extra selected*	4 00	40
873	Early Purple Vienna	2 50	25
876	Large White or Green	1 25	15

KINDS.—No. 869 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat; being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—PORRO.

879	Best Large Flag Winter	₱ lb. $2 50	₱ oz. 25 cents.
883	Large Rouen Winter	" 2 00	" 25 "
885	Large Carenton	" 2 00	" 25 "
886	Large Musselburg	" 2 00	" 25 "



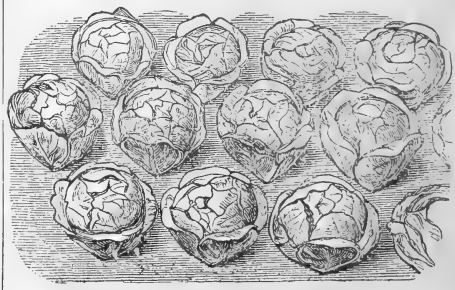
Rouen Leek.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring. No. 885 is very fine; we think all should try it.

LETTUCE—LAITUE—*Lechuga*—Salat.

	₱ lb.	₱ oz.
888 White Forcing Head....	$2 50	25
895 Early Curled Simpson...	1 50	20
897 Black Seeded Simpsons	1 50	20
898 American Gathering (fine)	1 25	20
900 Laciniated Beauregard..	1 50	20
905 Tennisball or Boston....	1 25	20
907 Stone Tennisball.....	1 50	20
909 Improved Hanson.....	1 50	20
912 Silver Ball.....	1 50	20
915 Shotwell's Brown Head..	2 00	20
919 White Cabbage.....	1 25	20
927 Golden Stone Head (fine)	2 00	25
929 Prize Head	1 00	15
938 Ice Drumhead	1 00	15
940 Salamander Head	1 50	20
942 Green Fringed.....	1 50	20
945 Large Yellow Butter (Black Seed).....	1 50	20
949 Large Yellow Butter (Grey Seed).....	2 00	20

	₱ lb.	₱ oz.
953 White Cos (Romaine)....	$1 50	20
956 Green Cos.....	1 50	20
958 Red Bossin.....	1 50	20
966 American Oak leaved	4 00	40
967 New Perpetual.....	1 50	20



Golden Stone Head Lettuce.

KINDS.—Nos. 888, 895, 897, 900, 905, and 927 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. Nos. 895 and 898 also for succession kinds. Nos. 898, 909, 915, 919, 945, and 966, are fine for main Spring and Summer crops, Nos. 898 and 915 for Fall. Nos. 953 and 956 are also highly recommended, but a little more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 888, 895, 897 and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 966, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown,

being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

MARTYNIA—For Pickles.

975 craniolaria ℔ lb., $3.00; ℔ oz., $0 30 | 976 proboscidea ℔ lb., $3.00; ℔ oz., $0 30

Kinds.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

Culture.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted.

MELON, MUSK—Melon Muscade—*Melon Muscatel*—Cantaloupe.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
978	Golden Perfection, *highly perfumed golden Nutmeg*	3 00	30
980	Golden Netted Gem	1 00	15
981	The Surprise	1 00	15
983	Fine White Japan	1 00	15
986	Fine Nutmeg	1 00	15
987	Hackensack	1 00	15
989	Long Valparaiso	1 00	15
990	Hybrid Bay View	1 00	15
992	Orange Christina	1 00	15
995	Green Citron	1 00	15
998	Jenny Lind	1 00	15
1000	Long Green Persian	1 00	15
1003	Sill's Hybrid	1 00	15
1004	Green Montreal	1 00	15
1013	Long Yellow Cantaloup	1 00	15
1015	Banana Citron, *Cucumber shaped and highly perfumed*	$1 50	$0 20
1016	Pomegranate for Perfume	5 00	50

Golden Perfection Nutmeg Melon.

Kinds.—Nos. 981, 983 and 998 are the earliest varieties. For general and early we recommend Nos. 980 and 981 particularly for northern localities. In addition to these for general crop, we recommend Nos. 986, 989 and 992. No. 978 is a new sort and perhaps the finest ever introduced.

Culture.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots. The seeds may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

English Varieties—For Frames.—*Varietes Anglaises pour couches.*

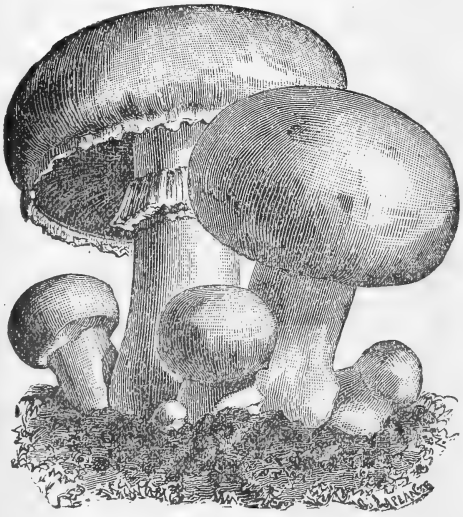
1028 Invincible Scarlet.. ℔ pkt. ..$0 25 | 1035 Dell's Hybrid ..... ℔ pkt. $0 25
1033 Tottan Park..... " .. 25 | 1039 Munroe's Little Heath, " 25
1034 The Squire..... " .. 25 |

MELON, WATER—Melon d'Eau—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1040 Kolb Gem	$1 00	15
1040*a* Pride of Georgia	1 00	15
1041 The Boss	1 00	15
1042 Vick's Early	1 00	15
1043 Icing	1 00	15
1044 Scaly Bark	1 00	15
1045 Excelsior	1 00	15
1047 Mammoth Iron Clad	1 00	15
1050 Sculpt'd Seeded Japan	1 00	15
1053 Early Mountain Sprout	1 00	15
1057 Cuban Queen	1 00	15
1060 Black Spanish	$1 00	15
1069 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet	1 00	15
1073 Goodwin's Imperial	1 25	15
1077 White Seeded Ice Cream	1 00	15
1080 Apple Seeded	2 50	25
1092 Phinney	1 00	15
1095 Southern Rattlesnake	1 00	15
1099 Apple Pie Melon, *for preserves*	1 00	10
1100 Citron, *for preserves*	1 00	10

Kinds.—Nos. 1042, 1053, 1073 and 1077 are the earliest sorts, and Nos. 1040, 1041, 1043 and 1047 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 1040*a*, 1057 and 1095 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

Culture.—Treat the same as Muskmelon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.



Mushroom.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—Blanc de Champignon—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for $1.00.

French Spawn, per 3 lb. box, $1.25.

" " in bulk ℔ lb. 35c.

Culture.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green-houses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50° to 60° can be kept up through Winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. A bed three to four feet wide and eight inches deep, of any length desired, are the proper proportions, or these may be varied to suit circumstances. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw, or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

MUSTARD—Moutarde—*Mostaza*—Senf.

		℔ qt.	℔ oz.
1105	Black	$0 30	
1108	White London	40	
1109	Chinese Large Cabbage Leaved	℔ lb., 1 00	15
1109*a*	Tuberous rooted Chinese, *new*		25

Culture.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded; No. 1109*a* is highly recommended as a salad.

NASTURTIUM—Capucine—*Maranuela*—Nasturtium.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.			℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1110	Dwarf Yellow	$2 50	25	1112	Tall Yellow	$1 25	15
1111	Dwarf Crimson	2 50	25	1113	Tall Blood-colored	1 25	15

Culture.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

OKRA—Gombo—*Quimbombo*—Safran.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1113*a*	New Early Improved Dwarf	$1 00	$0 15
1114	Dwarf Green	75	10
1116	Long Green	75	10
1117	Creole Extra Long Pod White	1 50	20

Culture.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups, stews; and when cold, made into a salad.

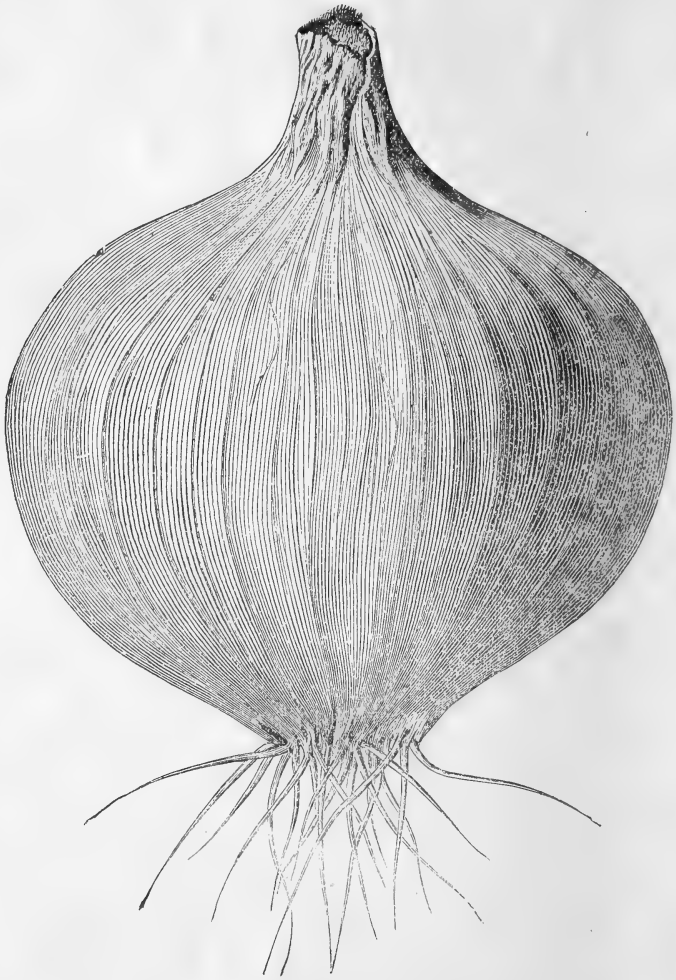
ONION—Oignon—*Cebolla*—Zwiebeln.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.			℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1119	Pearl, *very early white*	$4 00	40	1150	Yellow Globe Danvers	$1 00	10
1120	Queen, *very early white*	3 00	30	1153	Large Yellow Globe	1 25	15
1123	Large White Tripoli	2 00	20	1157	Giant Rocca	1 50	15
1129	White Portugal	3 00	30	1158	Pale Red Bermuda	1 50	20
1130	Large White Globe	3 00	30	1159	Globe Madeira	2 50	25
1132	Early Red Flat	1 00	10	1162	Flat Madeira	2 50	25
1135	Large Red Globe	1 00	10	1165	Welsh (for Salad)	2 50	25
1138	Large Red Wethersfield	1 00	10	1166	Shallot Seed, per packet,		20
1149	Yellow Danvers	1 00	10				

Kinds.—Nos. 1119 and 1120 are small, but the earliest. Nos. 1130, 1135, and 1149 are the best for main crop. Nos. 1120 and 1129 are also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. Nos. 1123 and 1157 are the large Italian Onions, well adapted for all of our Southern latitudes. Nos. 1130, 1135, 1138 and 1153 are the celebrated sorts for market. No. 1165, for early Spring Salad.

Culture.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. No. 1165 should be sown early in the Fall, and will produce leaves for Salad

early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year.



Giant Rocca Onion.

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

Yellow Onion Sets.....	℔ bus.,	$4 00	....	℔ peck,	$1 25	...	℔ qt.,	$0 25
White Onion Sets.....	"	5 00	....	"	1 50	...	"	25
Red Onion Sets	"	4 00	....	"	1 25	...	"	25
Red Top Onions.....	"	4 00	....	"	1 25	...	"	25
Potato Onions	"	4 00	....	"	1 25	...	"	25
Shallots.....								25
Garlic Sets.....							℔ lb.,	50

ORACH, or French Spinach—Arroche.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1169	Red	$1 00	15
1173	White	" 1 00	" 15

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—Persil—*Perijil*—Petersilie.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1175	Extra Curled	$1 00	10
1178	Moss Curled	1 00	10
1181	Fern Leaved	1 25	15
1183	Plain	60	10
1185	Hamburg or Rooted	1 00	10

Extra Curled Parsley.

Kinds.—Nos. 1175 and 1181 are the best for general use. No. 1185 isgrown for the roots.

Culture.—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in Spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

PARSNIP—Panais—*Chirivia*—Pastinate.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.			℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1188	Sutton's Student	$0 60	10	1194	Maltese	$1 00	10
1190	Guernsey, or Cup	60	10	1195	Abbott's Improved	1 00	10
1193	Long White	60	10	1196	Early Round	75	10

Kinds.—Nos. 1188 and 1190 are the standard kinds. No. 1196 is early, but of small size.

Culture.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

PEAS—Pois—*Chicaros o Guisantes*—Erbsen.

		Height.	℔ bus.	℔ pk.	℔ qt.
	EXTRA EARLY.				
1200	**Thorburn's Extra Early Market**	2½ feet	$5 00	$1 50	$0 25
1201	Rural New Yorker	2½ "	6 00	1 75	30
*1202	Laxton's Earliest of All	2½ "	6 00	1 75	30
1203	First and Best	2½ "	4 50	1 25	25
1205	William the First	3 "	5 00	1 50	25
*1210	Alpha, (*Extra Early Wrinkled*) *sow thick*	3 "	6 00	1 75	30
1220	Daniel O'Rourke (improved)	2½ "	4 50	1 25	25
1235	Philadelphia, (*extra early*)	3 "	4 50	1 25	25
1236	Small French (Petit Pois)	2 "	8 00	2 25	50
	EARLY.				
1239	Kentish Invicta	4 "	4 00	1 25	25
1241	Day's Early Sunrise	2 "	5 00	1 50	25
*1245	McLean's Advancer	2½ "	5 50	1 50	25
1250	Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	4 "	4 00	1 25	25

Peas.—Continued.

MAIN CROP.	Height.	℘ bus.	℘ pk.	℘ qt.
*1259 Everbearing, *sow thin*	2½ "	$6 00	$1 75	$0 30
1260 Pride of the Market, *sow thin*	2 "	8 00	2 25	40
*1262 Prince of Wales	3 "	6 00	1 75	30
*1265 Champion of England, *sow thick*	5 "	4 00	1 25	25
1270 Blue Imperial (fine)	2½ "	4 00	1 25	25
1285 Tall Sugar (edible pods)	5 "	7 00	2 00	35
1286 Dwarf " " "	3 "	7 00	2 00	35
*1288 Yorkshire Hero, *sow thin*	2½ "	5 00	1 50	25
*1295 Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow	2½ "	6 00	1 75	30

American Wonder Peas.

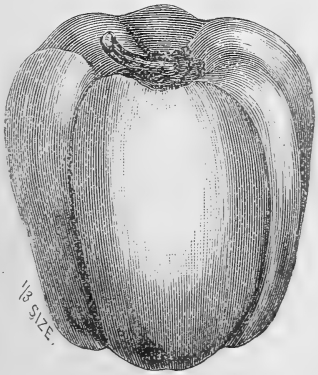
Peas.—Continued.

	LATE CROP.	Height.	℔ bus.	℔ pk.	℔ qt.
1306	Culverwell's Telegraph	4 feet	$6 00	$1 75	$0 30
*1307	Carter's Telephone	4 "	8 00	2 25	40
1310	White Marrowfat	5 "	3 00	75	20
1315	Black Eyed Marrowfat	3 "	2 50	75	20
	DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.				
*1338	American Wonder (*extra early*)	12 inches	6 00	1 75	30
*1339	Carter's Stratagem, *sow thin*	18 "	10 00	3 00	50
*1340	Abundance, (*second early*) *sow thin*	18 "	5 00	1 50	25
1345	McLean's Blue Peter (*early*)	8 "	5 00	1 50	25
*1346	Minimum (*extra early*)	6 "	7 00	2 00	35
*1347	Premium Gem (*extra early*)	12 "	5 00	1 50	25
*1350	McLean's Little Gem (*extra early*)	12 "	5 00	1 50	25
1355	Tom Thumb (*extra early*)	12 "	5 00	1 50	25
1360	Bishop's Dwarf (*early*)	12 "	4 00	1 25	25
1362	Bishop's Long Pod (*second early*)	15 "	4 00	1 25	25

*Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all the Peas.*

KINDS.—We recommend for the first crop, Nos. 1200, 1201, 1203, 1210, 1220, 1235 and 1236; for second crop Nos. 1239, 1241 and 1245; for general crop, Nos. 1260, 1265, and 1295; for late crops, Nos. 1306 and 1307; for small gardens, Nos. 1338, 1346, 1347 and 1350, No. 1339 is one of the finest intermediate sort, and the Peas should be dropped about six inches apart.

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness, by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow six or eight inches deep. Latter part of August sow again Nos. 1200 or 1220 for Fall crop. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with the rows about the same distance apart.



Sweet Mountain Pepper.

PEPPER—PIMENT—*Pimiento*—Pfeffer.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1369	Sweet Golden Dawn	$3 00	30
1373	Large Squash	4 00	40
1376	Long Cayenne (Red)	4 00	40
1379	Long Cayenne (Yellow)	4 00	40
1381	Large Bell	3 00	30
1383	New Oxheart, *for pickling*	4 00	40
1385	New Cranberry	4 00	40
1392	Red Cherry	3 00	30
1395	Red Chili	3 00	30
1396	Yellow Chili	4 00	40
1397	Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	3 50	35
1399	Sweet Mountain (for Mangoes)	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 1395 and 1396 are the very small sort used for Pepper Sauce. The others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

POTATO—Pomme de Terre—*Patata*—Kartoffel.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Bushel.	Barrel.
1399*a*	**"The Thorburn."** *Earliest and best of all.*	$5 00	$10 00
1400	**Beauty of Hebron.** *Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh. The best and most popular early variety in cultivation*	2 00	4 00
1401	**Clark's No. 1.** *Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive and earlier*	2 00	4 00
1402	**Rose Magnum Bonum.** *Grows to a large size, deep eyes, of fine table quality*	2 00	4 00
1403	**Early Ohio.** *Very early, seedling of Early Rose*	2 50	5 00
1405	**Early Maine.** *Another seedling of Early Rose*	2 00	4 00
1406	**Early Vermont.** *An old edition of Early Rose, not distinct*	2 50	5 00
1407	**Mayflower.** *Snowflake in form and quality, but much earlier. Skin russeted and netted. Very desirable*	2 50	4 50
1408	**Watson's Seedling.** *Belongs to the Rose family, but more productive*	2 00	4 00
1409	**Vanguard.** *Very early, similar to Early Rose*	2 00	4 00
1411	**Early Sunrise.** *The true type of Early Rose*	2 00	4 00
1412	**Hall's Early Peach Blow.** *Very early and grows to a large size*	2 50	5 00

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1416	**Orange Co. White.** *Very white flesh and skin. Excellent quality*	2 00	4 00
1418	**Dunmore.** *A heavy cropper, and a desirable variety in many respects*	2 00	4 00
1419	**Queen of the Roses.** *A new sort, has but few eyes, quality first-class, ripening a little later than Early Rose, which it resembles, except that it is lighter in color—very heavy cropper*	2 00	4 00
1421	**Rural Blush.** *Beautiful blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink. Cooks dry. A very heavy yielder*	2 00	4 00
1424	**Garfield.** *A very valuable white variety. Skin very finely netted; giving it a beautiful appearance*	2 00	4 00
1425	**Improved White Rose.** *A very white variety of the Burbank family*	2 00	4 00
1426	**White Star.** *White flesh, fine floury texture*	2 00	4 00
1429	**St. Patrick.** *White flesh and skin*	2 00	4 00
1430	**Vermont Champion.** *White flesh and skin, great cropper, best quality*	2 00	4 00

LATE VARIETIES.

1434*a*	**Great Eastern.** *Introduced by us last season, and proved to be one of the most productive varieties, of first-rate quality; skin and flesh pure white, eyes few, and nearly even with the surface*	2 50	4 50
1435	**Dictator.** *This is also an introduction of ours of last season, and proved all that we claimed; first quality, nearly round sort, and about two weeks later than Great Eastern*	2 50	4 50
1435*a*	**Empire State.** *A new variety introduced last season, wonderfully productive, flesh is very white and floury, skin white and smooth, and most delicate flavor*	2 50	4 50
1436	**Burbank Sport.** *A California production. Is more productive than Burbank and of better quality*	2 00	4 00
1441	**Dakota Red.** *Very fine reddish flesh colored skin and pure white flesh*	2 00	4 00
1442	**Thorburn's Late Rose.** *Still retains a fair proportion of its old time popularity. Has lately been improved and given a new lease of life*	2 00	4 00
1443	**Late Beauty of Hebron.** *Resembling White Elephant*	2 00	4 00
1446	**O. K. Mammoth Prolific.** *As its name indicates is of large size, and productive*	2 00	4 00
1450	**White Elephant.** *One of our best, productive and first quality*	2 00	4 00
1451	**Red Elephant.** *Very productive*	2 00	4 00

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or, what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Taking care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

PUMPKIN—POTIRON—*Calabaza*—Große Kürbis.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1475 Large Cheese	$0 75	10
1476 Early Sugar	75	10
1477 Black Negro	1 00	10
1478 Cushaw	75	10
1479 Bright Red Etampes	$2 00	20
1480 Improved Mammoth	3 00	30
1483 Connecticut Field, ℔ qt. 25 cts. per bushel $4 00		

KINDS.—No. 1475 and 1479 are the best for family use. No. 1480 is very large, some specimens weighing over two hundred pounds. No. 1483 is for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos and Rabanitos*—Radies und Rettig.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1485*French Breakfast	$0 60	10
1486*Earliest Roman Carmine Turnip, *beautiful*	1 50	20
1487 Prussian Globe-Shaped Carmine Turnip	1 50	20
1488*Wood's Early Frame	60	10
1490 Deep Scarlet Turnip	60	10
1492*Early " "	60	10
1494* " " "*white tail*	60	10
1495 " White Turnip	1 00	10
1499 Half Long Deep Scarlet	75	10
1502 White Olive-shaped	75	10
1505*Long Scarlet	60	10
1507 Long Salmon	60	10
1508*Beckert's Chartier, Long	4 00	40
1509 Long Purple	75	10
1512 Long White Naples	75	10
1515 White Summer Turnip	$0 75	10
1518*White Strasburg Summer	75	10
1520*Yellow Summer Turnip	75	10
1521 Golden " "	75	10
1523 Purple " "	75	10
1525 Gray " "	75	10
1528*Giant Stuttgart Summer	75	10
1530 Black Spanish (Round)	75	10
1533 Black Spanish (Long)	75	10
1535 White Spanish	75	10
1536*Long Grey Laon Winter	75	10
1537*Scarlet Chinese Winter	1 00	10
1539 California Mammoth (Large White Winter)	1 00	10
1540 Raphanus Caudatus, or Edible Pod Radish		40

*Those marked thus * are best suited for market Gardeners.*

KINDS.—Nos. 1485, 1486, 1488, 1492 and 1494 are best for early sowing; Nos. 1492, 1499 and 1505 are best for succession. Nos. 1512, 1515, 1518, 1520 and 1528 for Summer sowing. Nos. 1533, 1535 and 1537 for Winter use. No. 1537 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip; 1508 is very tender, beautifully colored, and can be highly recommended as one of the best.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the Spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early Fall for late crops and Winter use.

Scarlet Turnip Radish.

RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—*Ruibarbo*—Rhabarber.

1544 Linnæus.....25 cts. ℘ oz., $1.50 ℘ lb.
Roots, 10 cts. each; $1.00 ℘ doz.

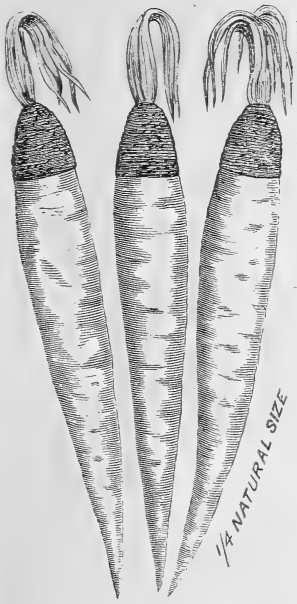
CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following Spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next Spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season, and this is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed; in the Fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, which is to be spaded under in the Spring.

ROQUETTE.

1546 15 cents ℘ ounce; $1 25 ℘ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not so pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for Salad. The flowers appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of the orange blossom.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—Salsifis—*Ostion Vegetal*—Haferwurzel.



Salsify.

1548 Long White..... .. ℔ oz. 10 cents; ℔ lb. $1.00
1549 **Mammoth Sandwich Island**... " 40 " " 4.00

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the Oyster, and hence the common name of the plant.

SAVOY—Chou frise de Milan.

1552 Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy and Brussels Sprouts ..... ℔ oz. 40 cents.
1554 Feather Stem, *a delicious vegetable* " 40 "
1556 New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine* " 40 "

Culture.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLYMUS.

1560 25 cents ℔ oz., $2 50 ℔ lb.

A vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, and boiled like Salsify.

SCORZONERA—Scorzonere—*Escorconera*—Scorzionwurzel.

1561 20 cents ℔ oz.; $2 00 ℔ lb.

Culture.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

SKIRRET—Chervis—Zuckerwurzel.

1562 30 cents ℔ ounce.

Culture.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart, thin out to eight inches in the row. Keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth. A plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

SORREL—Oseille—*Acedera*—Sauerampfer.

1564 ***Garden***.....10 cents ℔ ounce; $1.00 ℔ lb.

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

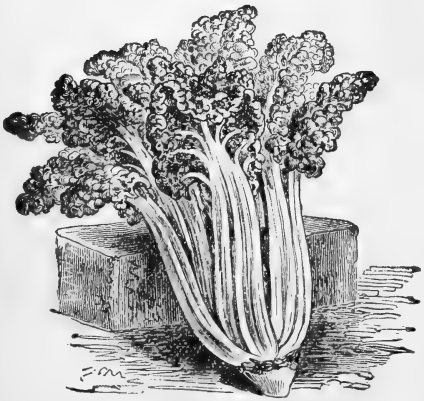
SPINACH—Epinards—*Espinaca*—Spinat.

Long Standing Spinach.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz
1566	Large Round Viroflay or Thick-leaved	$0 40	10
1570	Round-Leaved	40	10
1573	Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale	40	10
1575	Round Flander	40	10
1577	Long Standing Round Thick-leaved	40	10
1577*a*	Prickly	40	10
1578	New Zealand (Summer)	1 25	15

Kinds.—Nos. 1566, 1570, 1573 and 1577 are the best for early Spring sowing; and also for Fall and Winter in this latitude. No. 1577*a* is the most hardy. No. 1578 is excellent for Summer use.

Culture.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all Summer. For Fall use, sow in August all the other varieties, and for Winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.



Swiss Chard.

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, excellent as greens. Cultivate like Spinach.

℔ lb., 75 cents; ℔ oz., 10 cents.

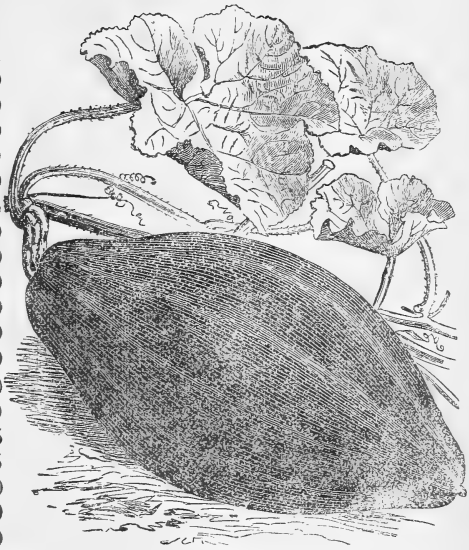
SPROUTS—Choux verts non pommes.

1582 Spring, or Rape, ℔ quart, 25 cents.
1584 Winter, or Siberian Kale, ℔ oz., 10 cents; ℔ lb., $1 00

Culture.—Sow No. 1582 very early in Spring, and No. 1584 in September.

SQUASH—Courge—*Calabaza*—Küchenkürbis.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1588	Perfect Gem	$1 00	10
1590	Early Golden Bush	75	10
1594	Early White Scallop Bush	75	10
1595	Green Striped Bergen	75	10
1596	Summer Crook-Neck	75	10
1597	French Olive	2 50	25
1598	Small Cocoanut	1 25	10
1599	Pine Apple	1 25	10
1600	Low's Premium Hybrid	1 00	10
1601	Butman	1 00	10
1602	Boston Marrow	75	10
1603	Hubbard	75	10
1604	Ohio	1 00	10
1605	Marblehead	1 00	10
1606	Brazil Sugar	2 00	25
1607	Red China	2 00	25
1609	Canada Crook-Neck	1 00	10
1610	Turban	1 00	10
1616	Mammoth Chili	3 00	30
1618	English Veget'ble Marrow	2 00	20



Olive Squash.

Kinds.—Nos. 1590, 1594, and 1596 are the best sorts for early Summer use. Nos. 1599, 1602 and 1603 are the best for late Winter use. Nos. 1588 and 1599 are fine for Summer or Winter, but finest as a Winter Squash. Nos. 1606 and 1607 are very fine and choice.

Culture.—Sow in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush three to four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.

TOMATO—Tomate—*Tomates*—Liebesapfel.

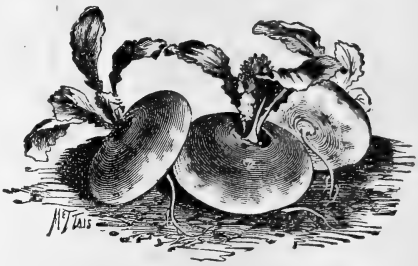
		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1619	King Humbert	$3 00	30
1619*a*	Cardinal, *finest large red*	3 00	30
1620	Livingston's Perfection	3 00	30
1621	Livingston's Favorite	3 00	30
1622	Hovey, *fine large Red*	3 00	30
1624	Acme	3 00	30
1625	Read's Island Beauty	3 00	30
1626	Little Gem	3 00	30
1627	Essex Hybrid	3 00	30
1629	Paragon	3 00	30
1630	Alpha	3 00	30
1631	Trophy, selected	4 00	40
1632	" *with bronze foliage*	6 00	50
1640	Valencia Cluster	3 00	30
1643	Conqueror	3 00	30
1646	Fejee Island	$3 00	30
1664	Hundred Days	3 00	30
1674	Yellow Plum	3 00	30
1677	Large Yellow	3 00	30
1678	Improved Large Yellow, *quite solid*	5 00	50
1683	Green Gage	3 00	30
1687	Red Cherry	3 00	30
1690	Yellow Cherry	3 00	30
1693	Pear Shaped	3 00	30
1695	White Apple	3 00	30
1697	Red Currant, (very small)	4 00	40
1699	Tomate de Laye	6 00	60
1700	Strawberry	3 00	30

Kinds.—Nos. 1619, 1626, 1630 and 1643, are the earliest. Nos. 1619*a*, 1620, 1621, 1627 and 1631 best for main crop. Nos. 1687, 1690, 1693, 1697 and 1700 for Pickles and Preserves. Nos. 1631 and 1646 are very solid. No. 1700 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for Preserves.

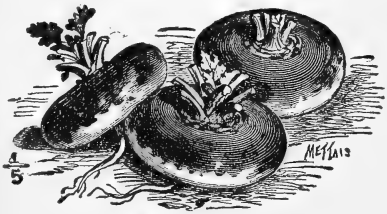
CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early Spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—Rüben.

	℔ lb.	℔ ¼ lb.	℔ oz.
1701 Purple Top Munich	.50	15	10
1702 White Egg	.50	15	10
1703 Early Snowball	.50	15	10
1704 Black Stone	.75	25	10
1706 Gray Stone	.75	25	10
1710 Early Dutch	.50	15	10
1713 German Teltow	75	25	10
1715 Cow Horn	.50	15	10
1716 Cow Horn, Strap-leaf	.50	15	10
1717 Red Top, Strap-leaf	.50	15	10



Extra Early Milan Strap Leaf Turnip.



Purple Top Munich Turnip.

	℔ lb.	℔ ¼ lb.	℔ oz.
1718 Ex. Early Milan	.75	25	10
1719 Red Top, Globe-Shaped	.75	25	10
1721 White Norfolk	.50	15	10
1723 White Strap-leaf Flat.	.50	15	10
1724 White Strap-Leaf Long	.75	25	10
1725 White Flat or Globe	.50	15	10
1728 White French or Rock	.50	15	10
1733 Pomeranian White Globe	.50	15	10
1737 Green Globe	.75	25	10
1739 Green Barrel	.75	25	10
1741 Jersey Navet (true)	.75	25	10
1743 Long White Tankard	.75	25	10
1745 Yellow Malta	.75	25	10
1746 Yellow Globe	.50	15	10
1748 Yellow Stone	.50	15	10
1750 Yellow Aberdeen	.50	15	10
1753 Robson's Golden Ball	.50	15	10
1758 Yellow Finland	.75	25	10
1764 Montmagny	.75	25	10
1765 Southern Prize, *very large Globe shaped, white*	.75	25	10
1766 Improved Ruta Baga	.50	15	10
1769 White Ruta Baga	.50	15	10
1771 Laing's Ruta Baga	.50	15	10
1774 Skirving's Ruta Baga	.50	15	10
1776 Curly Top " "	.50	15	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1701, 1703, 1710, 1718, and 1723 are the best for Spring sowing. Nos. 1715, 1717, 1719, 1728, 1746, and 1764 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 1766, to 1776 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. One pound to the acre.

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et medicinales.

		₩ oz.	₩ lb.
Agrimony.—Used in medicine	Agrimonia officinalis	$0 50	....
Angelica, Garden.—Supposed to have medicinal virtues	Archangelica officinalis	25	$2 00
Anise.—Seeds aromatic and carminative	Pimpinella Anisum	10	75
Arnica.—Has medicinal qualities	Arnica montana	2 50	....
Balm.— " " "	Melissa officinalis	40	....
Basil, Dwarf or Bush.—Culinary herb	Ocymum minimum	25	2 50
Basil, Sweet.—Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, &c.	" basilicum	25	2 50
Belladonna.—Used in medicine	Atropa Belladonna	50	5 00
Bene.—The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhœa	Sesamum orientale	20	1 50
Boneset.—Has medicinal qualities	Eupatorium perfoliatum	75	....
Borage.—Leaves used as a salad	Borago officinalis	15	1 00
Caraway.—Seed aromatic	Carum Carui	10	75
Catnip.—Has medicinal qualities	Nepeta cataria	50	5 00
Coriander.—Seed aromatic	Coriandrum sativum	20	1 00
Dill.—Seeds aromatic, pungent, and medicinal	Anethum graveolens	15	1 00
Elecampane.—Has tonic and expectorant qualities	Inula Helenium	50	5 00
Fennell, Sweet.—Seeds aromatic	Anethum Fœniculum	15	1 00
Foxglove, Purple.—Has medicinal qualities	Digitalis purpurea	25	2 00
Fumitory.— " " "	Fumaria officinalis	40	4 00
Hellebore, White " " "	Veratrum album	3 00	....
Hemlock.—Has medicinal qualities	Conium maculatum	30	3 00
Henbane.— " " "	Hyoscyamus niger	20	2 00
Horehound.—" " "	Marrubium vulgare	40	4 00
Hyssop.— " " "	Hyssopus officinalis	30	3 00
Lavender.—The oil and distilled water are very fragrant	Lavandula vera	30	3 00
Lithospermum officinale		20	2 00
Lovage.—Has medicinal qualities	Levisticum officinale	40	4 00
Marshmallow.— " "	Althæa officinalis	30	3 00
Marigold, Pot.—Used in soups	Calendula officinalis	20	2 00
Marjorum, Pot.—Used as seasoning	Origanum Onites	40	4 00
" *Sweet.*— " " "	" Marjorana	20	2 00
Pæonia officinalis.—Said to have medicinal qualities		25	2 00
Pennyroyal.—Has medicinal qualities	Hedeoma pulegioides	60	9 00
Rosemary.—Yields an aromatic oil and water	Rosmarinus officinalis	60	6 00
Rue.—Said to have medicinal qualities	Ruta graveolens	20	2 00
Saffron.—Used in medicine and also in dyeing	Carthamus tinctorius	15	1 50
Sage, Common.—Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	Salvia officinalis	25	2 50
" *Red.*—Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	" Horminum	30	3 00
Savory, Summer.—Used as a culinary herb	Satureja hortensis	20	1 50
" *Winter.*— " " "	" montana	40	4 00
Tansy.—Generally used as a bitters	Tanacetum vulgare	40	4 00
Thyme, Broad-Leaved English.—Used as a seasoning		50	5 00
" *French*	Thymus vulgaris	40	4 00
Wormwood.—Has medicinal qualities	Artemisia Absinthium	30	3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.—*Graines d'Arbres Fruitiers.*

Apple Seed..	℔ bushel $5.00..	℔ qt.	$0 25	Peach Pits..	℔ bushel $1.25.... ℔ qt. $0 10
Apricot Pits		℔ lb.	40	Pear Seed....	℔ lb., $1.50..... ℔ oz. 20
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb		"	35	Plum Pits, Green Gage	℔ lb. 20
" " Black Mazzard		"	30	" " Damson, for grafting.	" 20
Nectarine Pits	℔ 100, $2 00			" " Myrobolan "	" 30
Currant, Red Dutch.	℔ lb. 2 00	℔ oz.	25	Quince Seed..	℔ lb., $2.00..... ℔ oz. 20
" White Dutch.	" 3 00	"	25	Raspberry Seed	" 30
" Black	" 3 00	"	30	Strawberry, Mixed	" 50
" Cherry	" 3 00	"	30	" Red Alpine	" 50
Gooseberry Seed, Red & Yellow		"	75	" in 12 distinct sorts.	" 1 00

FOR HEDGES.—*Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haise.*

Arbor Vitæ, American	Thuja occidentalis	℔ lb.	$3 00
Barberry	Berberis vulgaris	"	1 50
" *purple-leaved*	" folio purpureo	"	3 00
Broom Scotch	Genista scoparia	"	75
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus	"	1 50
Furze or Gorse	Ulex Europæus	"	1 00
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxycantha	"	1 00
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos	"	50
Locust, Yellow	Robinia Pseudacacia	"	50
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca, ℔ bus. $7..	"	50
Privet, Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum	"	1 25
" *common Evergreen*	" vulgare	"	1 25
Sheep Berry	Viburnum prunifolium	"	1 50

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.
" Galega.
Beet, Blood Turnip.
Sprouts, Brussels, *Best French.*
Cabbage, Red Dutch.
Cauliflower, Early Paris.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.
Gherkin.
Martynia.
Nasturtium, Tall.
Onion, White Portugal and Queen.
Pepper, Chili.
" Sweet Mountain.
" Giant Emperor.
Tomato, Green Gage.
" Red Cherry.
" Strawberry.
" Yellow Cherry.
Melon, Scarlet Gem.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes espèces de Vegetal pour Salade.

Borage.
Burnet.
Celery.
Corn Salad.
Curled Cress.
Dandelion.
Endive.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Pepper, Sweet Spanish.
Roquette.
Sorrel.
Water Cress.

For prices see body of Catalogue.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

Agrostis canina, *Rhode Island Bent Grass.*—A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three to four bushels to the acre; for pastures, one to one and a half bushels. See "Formation of Lawns." (12 lbs. to bus.).....℔ qt. 25 cents, ℔ bus. $3 00

Agrostis stolonifera, (*Fiorin,*) *or Creeping Bent Grass.*—Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) ℔ qt. 25 cents, ℔ bus. $3.00

Agrostis vulgaris, *or Red Top Grass.*—A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures, or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.).....℔ bus. 1.00

Fancy Heavy Red Top Grass, *absolutely clean seed*.....℔ lb. 18 cents.

Aira cæspitosa, *or Hassock Grass.*—A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 15 cents.

Aira flexuosa, *or Wood Hair Grass.*—Delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. 30 lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 15 cents.

Alopecurus pratensis, *or Meadow Foxtail.*—One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high Summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre. ℔ lb. 30 cents.

Alopecurus agrestis, *Slender Foxtail.*—An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre. ℔ lb. 20 cents.

Ammophila arenaria, *or Beach Grass.*—Valuable on the sandy sea shore, canal banks, &c. It serves, with its tough, widespreading, and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value.....℔ lb. 50 cents.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, *or Sweet Vernal Grass.*—For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn. For meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. 25 lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 40 cents.

" **True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass**.....℔ lb. 75 cents.

Avena elatior, *or Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*—Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 5 bushels to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.).....℔ bus. $3.00

Avena flavescens, *or Yellow Oat Grass.*—Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, such as Crested Dogstail, Sweet Vernal, &c., it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 65 cents.

Bromus pratensis, *Meadow Brome Grass.*—Suitable in mixtures for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 18 cents.

Bromus mollis, *Soft Chess.*—Suited to sandy land.....℔ lb. 15 cents.

Bromus Schraderi, *or Rescue Grass.*—Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet, or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year; and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 30 cents.

Cynosurus cristatus, *or Crested Dogstail.*—A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre. ℔ lb. 40 cents.

Dactylis glomerata, *or Orchard Grass.*—Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses, 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) ℔ bus. $2.50

Festuca duriuscula, *or Hard Fescue.*—Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Thirty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 20 cents.

Festuca elatior, *or Tall Fescue.*—Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, in shady ravines, and on moist rocky sea-coasts, it is a fortnight later in ripening than F. pratensis. Forty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 35 cents.

Festuca heterophylla, *or Various-leaved Fescue.*—A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. Forty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 25 cents.

Festuca loliacea, *or Spiked Fescue.*—Possesses all the valuable qualities of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger. Thrives best in low meadows and pastures; it starts very early in the season. Forty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 25 cents.

Festuca ovina, *or Sheep's Fescue.*—Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. Thirty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 20 cents.

Festuca pratensis, *or Meadow Fescue.*—A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Forty lbs. to the acre. ℔ lb. 25 cents.

Festuca rubra, *or Red Fescue.*—The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. $1 00

Festuca tenuifolia, *or Slender Fescue.*—Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. Thirty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 35 cents.

Holcus lanatus, *or Meadow Soft Grass.*—Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Four bushels to the acre (7 lbs. to bus.).....℔ bus. $1 00

Lolium Italicum, *or Italian Rye Grass.*—One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. Three bushels to the acre (18 lbs. to bus.)℔ bus. $1 75

Lolium perenne, *or English Rye Grass.*—Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. Three bushels to the acre (24 lbs. to bus.).....℔ bus. $1 75

Onobrychis sativa, *or Sainfoin.*—A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne, used extensively in France as a Forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. Four bushels to the acre. A bushel weighs about 26 lbs. ℔ bus. $3 50 ; ℔ lb. 25 cents.

Panicum Germanicum, *or Hungarian Grass.*—One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. One and a half bushels to the acre (48 lbs. to bus.).....℔ bus. $1 50

Phalaris arundinacea, *or Reed Canary Grass.*—Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 75 cents.

Phleum pratense, *or Timothy.*—A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. One-half bushel to the acre.
Price variable.

Poa aquatica, *or Water Meadow Grass.*—This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 30 cents.

Poa nemoralis *or Wood Meadow Grass*—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. Thirty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 30 cents.

Poa pratensis, *or Blue Grass (Fancy triple—Clean).*—It is also known as *Green Grass, June Grass,* &c., and thrives on a variety of soils (but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations). It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers. One and a half bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the Lawn; for which purpose, from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.).....℔ bus. $2 00

Poa trivialis, *or Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.*—The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses, and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils, and sheltered situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 30 cents.

Reana luxurians, (*Teosinte*),—A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States.. ....℔ lb. $2.00

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass (*Central Park Mixture*), for lawns of any extent. We recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.).. bus. $3.50

French Mixed Lawn Grass.—For Croquet grounds, grass plats, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to bus.)
℔ quart, 25 cents; ℔ bus. $4.50

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least three bushels of seed to the acre.*

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, *and do not stint the quantity of seed.* A little white Clover is an useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the Early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa (Lucerne).—This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season, one of the best green fodder plants. Ten to fifteen lbs., to the acre.....℔ lb. 25 cents.

Alsike Clover, Trifolium hybridum. Resembles in growth, duration, &c., the Red Clover, thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. Ten lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 25 cents.

Bokhara Clover, Melilotus alba.—A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years, or more if cut before flowering although an annual. Ten lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 40 cents.

Crimson Clover, Trifolium incarnatum.—An annual with rich crimson flowers. Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early green fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 18 cents.

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover, Trifolium pratense variety for plowing under. Price variable.

Medium Red Clover, Trifolium pratense. Is a perennial, but of very few years duration, is considered the most nutritious of all species and most valuable in moist locations. Price variable.

Perennial Clover, or English Cow Grass.—Extensively used in England, ten to fifteen lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 25 cents.

White Clover, Trifolium repens. Valuable for lawns and pastures.....℔ lb. 30 cents.

Yellow Trefoil, Medicago lupulina.—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. Although thriving in dry and inferior soils. It sprouts very early in Spring, is of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre.....℔ lb. 20 cents.

BIRD SEEDS, &c.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

Canary, Phalaris Canariensis	℔ bushel $3 00,	℔ qt.	15 cents.
Hemp, Cannabis sativa	" 2 50,	"	10 "
Lettuce Seed	℔ oz., 10 cents,	℔ lb.	40 "
Maw (Blue Poppy), Papaver Rhœas		"	15 "
Millet (American), Panicum miliaceum		℔ qt.	10 "
" (White French)		"	30 "
" (Red French)		"	30 "
" (Yellow German)		"	20 "
Rape (English), Brassica Napus		"	20 "
" (German), " "		"	15 "
Rough Rice, Oryza sativa		"	20 "
Vetches for Pigeons	℔ bushel $3 00,	"	15 "

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, ℔ bottle, 35 cents.

Gravel for Cages, ℔ quart, 6 cents.

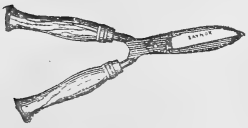
Esculent Roots and Plants.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (two years old)	℔ 100, $1 00;	℔ 1,000,	$8 00
Chive Plants		℔ bunch,	25
Horse-radish Roots	℔ 100, $1 00;	℔ dozen,	25
Jerusalem Artichoke	℔ bushel, 3 50;	℔ qt.	25
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cents;	℔ dozen,	1 00
Tarragon Plants (Estragon)	" 30 cents;	"	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Woodason Bellows, Large Atomizers for Liquids.....each, $2 00
" " For insect Powder, Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, &c., each $1 00 to 3 50
Automatic Valve Sprinklers..... each, 1 00
Archangel Mats.....each, 75 cents; ℔ doz. 7 00
Petersburg " ..... " 60 " " 5 00
Cuba Bast (for tying).....℔ lb. 40
Raffea (for tying)..... " 40
Garden Pencils.....each, 15
Painted Flower Sticks, assorted sizes, 2, 2½, 3, 4 & 5 feet.....℔ running foot, 02
Southern canes, from 8 to 12 feet long, very useful as Flower Sticks.....℔ 100 $1.50
Gishurst Compound, the old reliable insecticide.....℔ box, 75
Grafting Wax.....℔ lb. 40
" **Liquid,** Swiss Alpine..... ℔ jar, 1 00
Labels, Wood, for pots 4 in. 15 cts.; 4½ in. 15 cts.; 5 in. 20 cts., and 6 in. 20 cts. ℔ 100
" Notched for trees 3½ inches, 15 cents ℔ 100; 75 cents ℔ 1000.
Phytosmegma—compound for destroying "Scale," Mealy Bug, etc. (in bottles)..each 50
Round Scotch Scythe Stones..... " 20
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes of 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c.: 10 lbs. $1.00; 20 lbs. $1.75.
Hyacinth Glasses—various styles, from $1.50 to $4.00 per dozen.
Strictly Pure Paris Green, in tin cans of 1 lb. 35c.; 2 lbs. 65c.; 5 lbs. $1.50.
Slug Shot—An insecticide for the destruction of the Potato bugs,, slugs, currant worm, &c., should be used with the large size Woodason Bellows, 5 lbs. packages 30 cents; 10 lbs. packages 50 cents.
Tobacco Dust—8c. per lb.; $4 per 100 lbs.
Fir Tree Oil—*The new insecticide for destroying parasites on plants and animals,* per quart tin, $1.25; per 2 quart tin, $2.25; per 1 gal. tin, $4.25.
Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food, 2 lb. boxes, 25 cents each.
Peruvian Guano, 2 lb. boxes, 25 cents each.
Bone Dust, 5 cents per lb.; $2.50 per 100 lbs.



Hedge Shears.

Grass Edging Knife.

Daisy Rake.

Asparagus Knife.

Grass Border Shears.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled....		$1 50
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled.....		1 50
AMES' POST HOLE SPADES.....		1 50
ASPARAGUS KNIVES.....	$1 00 @	2 00
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS.....		2 75
BEST SPADING FORKS.....	1 00 @	1 50
BRUSH HOOKS and BRUSH SCYTHES.....each		2 00
CAST STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.....	75 @	1 50
CAST STEEL PRUNING CHISEL.....	1 50 @	2 00
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS OF GARDEN TOOLS.....	2 50 @	4 00
CORN HOES.....	50 @	75
CORN KNIVES.....		50
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast steel) from 2 to 10 inches.....	40 @	2 00
" " (German steel) from 3 to 10 inches.....	35 @	1 50
AMERICAN CRESCENT SCUFFLE HOE, handled.....		50
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For pruning with one hand.....	1 75 @	3 00
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES.....	2 00 @	2 75
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.....		25
FLOWER GATHERERS.—For cutting and holding the flower.....	1 25 @	2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00 @	2 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders.....	3 50 @	4 50
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00 @	2 50
GRASS HOOKS, or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	60 @	1 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.....	3 00 @	12 00
HAND LAWN MOWERS.....	14 00 @	25 00
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00 @	5 00
LADIES' FLORAL SETS.....		75
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 @	1 00
LANG'S HAND WEEDER.....		30
LAWN RAKES.—To cut off the flower heads or buds of Daisies, etc., on lawns	3 00 @	4 00
MOLE TRAPS.—Olmsteds Improved.....		1 50
PERFECTION REVOLVING LAWN SPRINKLERS.....		1 25
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth).....		1 00
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 @	2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....		20
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	1 00 @	1 50
" " PRUNING KNIVES.....	1 50 @	3 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(American C.S.)30@40c.(English C.S.)	1 00 @	2 00
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50 @	75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 00 @	2 00
WISS' SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	1 00 @	3 00
FRENCH " " "	3 50 @	4 50
PERFECTION SPRING PRUNING SHEARS, best of all.....	2 00 @	3 50

BOOKS

Bee Keeping	(Quinby)	$1 50
Broom Corn Culture and Making Brooms		75
Downing's Cottage Residences		6 00
Downing's Selected Fruits	(Charles Downing)	5 00
Forest Trees for Shelter	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culture		1 50
Hand Book of Grasses	(Jno. Henderson)	1 50
Hedges and Evergreens	(Dr. Warder)	1 50
How to Grow Mushrooms	(Wm. Early)	40
Miniature Fruit Garden	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
My Vineyard at Lakeview		1 25
Popular Flowers and How to Cultivate them	(E. S. Rand, Jr.)	2 00
Reed's House Plans for Everybody		1 50
Small Fruit Culturist	(Fuller)	1 50
The Young Gardener's Assistant	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 00
Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual		1 50
Window Flower Gardening	(Henry T. Williams)	75
The Beet Sugar—An American Book on this Industry	(Lewis S. Ware)	4 00
Truck Farming at the South	(Dr. A. Oemler)	1 50
Silos and Ensilage	(Dr. Thurber)	50

Single Hyacinth.

Double Hyacinth.

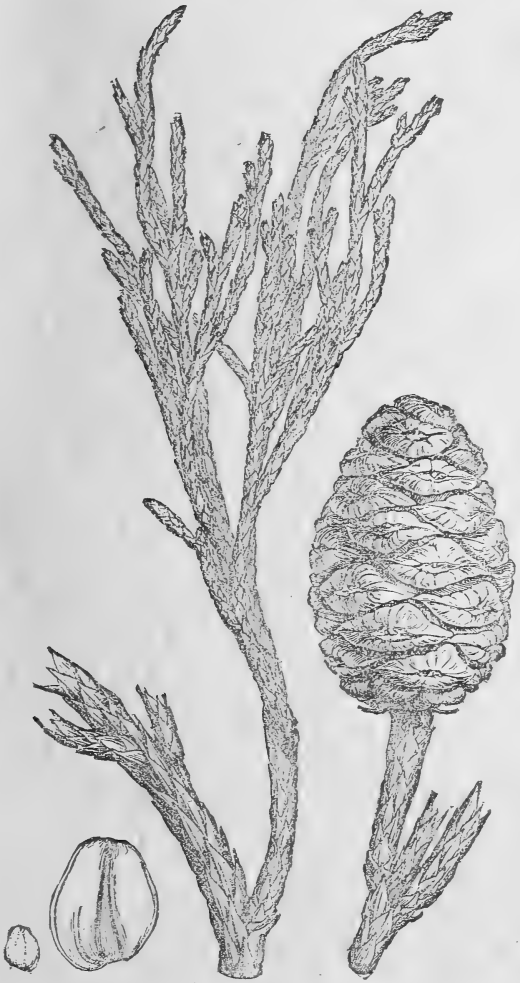
Hyacinths and other Dutch Bulbs

in large variety, always on hand from September to December.

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.		No. 1. $5.	No. 2. $10.	No. 3. $18.	No. 4. $25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Refugee			1 qt.	1 qt.
	Round Pod Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	White Dutch Case Knife		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Bastian Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Roseberry	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Etampes	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Early Summer	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Red Dutch, for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Danvers Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Algiers	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Heartwell	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn Salad			1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White Spined	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New York Purple	⅛ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Black Pekin				¼ oz.
Endive	Green Curled	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Black Seeded Simpson	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz
	Grey Seeded Butter	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	White Cabbage	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Shotwell's Brown Head	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Golden Netted Gem	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Nutmeg	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	The Boss	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	New Dwarf	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Red Wethersfield		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn's Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Minimum	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Telephone			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Cherry			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify		⅛ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Virollay	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Perfect Gem	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Favorite		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Acme	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Montmagny		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Golden Ball	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

Tree & Shrub Seeds.



The Big Tree of California.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other *Evergreen Trees*, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not reach them. For this latitude, the Seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the Seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of **Deciduous Trees** from Seeds is less difficult than that of the *Evergreen Species*, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. **Acorns, Chestnuts and Walnuts** should be planted in Autumn, or kept during the Winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely, those with hard shells like the **Locust. Gymnocladus, &c.,** should also be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the Spring to expose them to the action of frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. **American Elm, Silver Maple,** and a few other sorts, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other **Deciduous Trees** and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

EVERGREEN SEEDS.

		₩ lb.	₩ oz.	₩ pkt.
Abies balsamea	*Balsam Fir*	1 50	25	.....
" Canadensis	*Hemlock Spruce*	4 00	40	.....
" Douglasii	*Douglas' Spruce, splendid tree*	3 00	30	.....
" excelsa	*Norway Spruce*	75	20	.....
" Fraseri	*Double Balsam*	2 50	25	.....
" Mertensiana	*Mertens Alaska Spruce*	7 00	75	.....
" nigra	*Black Spruce*	7 00	75	.....
" Nordmaniana	*Nordman's Fir*	4 00	40	.....
" pectinata	*European Silver Fir*	1 50	25	.....
" pinsapo	*Spanish Fir*	4 00	40	.....
Arbutus Unedo	*Strawberry Bush*	3 00	30	.....
Arctostaphylos glauca	*Great-berried Manzanita*	2 50	25	.....
" pungens	*Erect* "	2 50	25	.....
" uva-ursi	*Bearberry*	2 50	25	.....
Azalea Californica	*Californian Azalea*	.....	3 00	25
Berberis aquifolium (Cala. seed)	*American Holly*	7 00	75	.....
" nervosa	*Nerve leaved Holly*	7 00	75	.....
Buxus sempervirens	*Evergreen Box*	2 50	25	.....
Cedrus Atlantica argentea	*Mount Atlas Cedar* ₩ cone	.....	.....	25
" Deodara	*Deodar Cedar*	.....	1 50	.....
" Libani	*Cedar of Lebanon* ₩ cone	.....	.....	25
Cryptomeria Japonica	*Japanese Cedar*	3 00	30	.....
Cupressus horizontalis	*Horizontal Cypress*	2 00	20	.....
" Guadalupensis	*Guadalupe Is'l* "	6 00	60	.....
" Goveniana	*Goven's* "	4 00	40	.....
" Lawsoniana	*Lawson's* "	5 00	50	.....
" macrocarpa	*Monterey* "	3 00	30	.....
" MacNabiana	*MacNab's* "	4 00	40	.....
" sempervirens	*Evergreen* "	2 00	20	.....
" Tournefortii	*Tourneforts* "	2 50	25	.....
Ilex Opaca	*American Holly*	1 00	15	.....
Juniperus communis	*European Juniper*	1 00	15	.....
" excelsa	*Tall* " "	3 00	30	.....
" Oxycedrus	*Sharp Leaved Cedar*	1 00	15	.....
" Occidentalis	*Western Cedar*	1 00	15	.....
" prostrata	*Prostrate* "	50	15	.....
" Sabina	*Savin*	1 50	15	.....
" Virginianus	*Red Cedar*	75	25	.....
Libocedrus decurrens	*Grows to a great height*	4 00	40	.....
Picea grandis	*Great Silver Fir*	5 00	50	.....
Pinus Brutia (Calabrica)	*Calabrian*	.....	75	.....
" Aleppica	*French Pine*	2 50	25	.....
" Canariensis	*Canary Island Pine*	4 00	40	.....
" Cembra	*Cembran Stone Pine*	75	10	.....
" Cephalonica vera	*Greek Silver Fir*	4 00	40	.....
" Coulteri	*Coulter's California Pine*	5 00	50	.....
" insignis	*Oregon Pitch Pine*	3 00	30	.....
" Jeffreyi	*Jeffrey's Pine*	5 00	50	.....
" Lambertiana	*Sugar Pine*	3 00	30	.....
" Laricio	*Corsican Pine*	2 50	25	.....

EVERGREEN SEEDS.—*Continued.*

		₩ lb.	₩ oz.	₩ pkt.
Pinus Llaveana	*Llave's Mexican Pine*	$5 00	50	.....
" maritima	*Seaside Pine*	1 00	20	.....
" monophylla	*The Pinon Pine*	4 00	40	.....
" nigra Austriaca	*Black Austrian*	1 25	25	.....
" Pinea	*Stone Pine*	1 00	15	.....
" **Sabiniana**	*Sabine's*	3 00	30	.....
" sylvestris	*Scotch Pine*	2 00	25	.....
" Torreyana	*Torrey's Pine*	4 00	40	.....
Retinispora obtusa	*Javanese Cypress*		2 00	25
pisifera	" "		1 50	25
Sequoia gigantea	*Big Tree of California*	7 00	75	.....
" sempervirens	*California Red Wood*	4 00	40	.....
Taxus baccata	*Yew*	2 00	25	.....
Thuya aurea	*Golden Arbor Vitæ*	4 00	40	.....
" articulata	*Jointed " "*		75	.....
" occidentalis	*American " "*	4 00	40	.....
" orientalis	*Chinese " "*	2 00	20	.....
" compacta	*Compact " "*		30	.....
" Siberica	*Siberian " "*	5 00	50	.....
" gigantea	*Giant Oregon Arbor Vitæ*	6 00	60	.....
" Tartarica	*Tartarian " "*	.....	50	.....
Torreya Californica	*California Nutmeg*	4 00	40	.....
Yucca baccata	*Berry-bearing*	.....	75	25
" alata alba marginata	*White Margined*		2 50	25
" filamentosa	*Thready*		50	.....
" Whipplei	*Whipple's*	.....	75	25
" brevifolia	*Short leaved*	.....	75	25
" macrocarpa	*Large fruited*	.....	2 50	25

Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds.

		₩ lb.	₩ oz.	₩ pkt.
Acer campestre	*Field Maple*	1 50	25	.....
" glabrum	*Oregon Maple*	3 00	30	.....
" macrophyllum	*Large-leaved Maple*	2 00	25	.....
" nigrum	*Black " "*	1 50	25	.....
" platanoides	*Norway Maple*	1 50	25	.....
" Pensylvanicum	*Striped " "*	1 50	25	.....
" pseudo-platanus	*Sycamore " "*	1 00	20	.....
" rubrum	*Scarlet " "*	2 00	25	.....
" saccharinum	*Sugar " "*	75	25	.....
" spicatum	*Mountain " "*	1 50	25	.....
Ailantus glandulosus	*Tree of Heaven*	3 00	30	.....
Alnus communis	*Common Alder*	1 50	25	.....
" incana	*Smooth White*	2 00	25	.....
Amorpha fruticosa	*Bastard Indigo*	2 00	25	.....
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	*Virginia Creeper*	2 50	25	.....
" Veitchii	*Variegated-leaved Creeper*	5 00	50	.....
Amygdalus vulgaris	*Hard shell Sweet Almond*	30	.....	.....
Aristolochia Californica	*Californian Dutchman's Pipe*	.....	1 50	25
" sipho	*Dutchman's Pipe*	20 00	1 50	25
Berberis vulgaris	*Barberry*	1 50	25	.....
" " purpurea	*Purple-leaved Barberry*	3 00	30	.....
Betula alba	*White American Birch*	2 00	25	.....
" lutea	*Yellow Birch*	2 00	25	.....
" occidentalis	*Western Birch*	2 50	25	.....
" pendula	*Weeping Birch*	3 00	30	.....
" populifolia	*Poplar-leaved Birch*	2 00	25	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—*Continued.*		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
Broussonetia papyrifera	*Paper Mulberry*	.....	30	.....
Bupleurum fruticosum	*Thorow Wax*	.....	40	.....
Callicarpa Americana	*French Mulberry*	$4 00	40	.....
Calycanthus floridus	*Sweet-scented Shrub*	1 50	25	.....
Carpinus Americanus	*Water Beech*	2 00	25	.....
Carya alba	*Shell Bark*, ℔ bus. $3 50 ℔ qt.	.....	.....	25
Catalpa speciosa	*Hardy Catalpa*	1 50	25	.....
" bignonioides	*Flowering Catalpa*	2 00	25	.....
Celastrus scandens	*Wax Work*	3 00	30	.....
Cercis Canadensis	*American Judas Tree*	2 00	25	.....
" occidentalis	*Californian Judas Tree*	6 00	50	.....
" siliquastrum	*European Judas Tree*	2 00	25	.....
Centrosema Virginianum	*Butterfly Pea*	6 00	60	.....
Ceratonia Siliqua	*St. John's Bread*	2 50	25	.....
Cladrastis tinctoria	*Yellow Wood*	12 00	1 00	.....
Clematis flammula	*Sweet scented Virgin's Bower*	3 00	30	.....
Clethra alnifolia	*Sweet Pepper Bush*	10 00	1 00	.....
Colutea arborescens	*Shrubby*	1 50	25	.....
Cornus Florida	*Flowering Dogwood*	1 25	25	.....
" paniculata	*Panicled Cornel*	2 00	25	.....
" alternifolia	*Alternate-leaved Dogwood*	2 50	25	.....
" Nuttallii	*Nuttall's Dogwood*	3 00	30	.....
Cotoneaster buxifolia	*Handsome Shrub*	3 00	30	.....
Cratægus coccinea	*Scarlet fruited*	1 50	25	.....
" parvifolia	*Dwarf Thorn*	1 50	25	.....
" Oxyacantha	*Hawthorn*	1 00	25	.....
" " var.	*Seed from N. Car.*	1 00	25	.....
" rivularis	*From Washington Territory*	3 00	30	.....
" crus-galli	*Cockspur Thorn*	1 50	25	.....
" splendens	*Long Island Thorn.*	2 00	25	.....
" tomentosa	*Black Thorn*	1 50	25	.....
Cytisus alpinus	*Alpine Laburnum*	2 00	25	.....
" Laburnum	*Laburnum*	1 00	20	.....
Daphne Mezereum	*Mezereum*	.....	.....	25
Deutzia scabra	*Beautiful Flowering*	.....	50	.....
Diospyros Lotus	*European Persimmon*	2 00	25	.....
" Mexicana	*Mexican* "	2 50	25	.....
Elæagnus angustifolia	*Oleaster*	2 00	25	.....
*Eucalyptus **globulus**	*Blue Gum*	5 00	50	25
This celebrated tree is not hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree.				
"	*Other distinct varieties from Australia*	.....	1 50	25
Euonymus latifolia	*Broad leaved Burning Bush*	2 00	25	.....
Frangula Californica	*Oregon Thorn*	4 00	40	.....
Fraxinus alba	*White American Ash*	75	20	.....
" acuminata	*Yellow American Ash*	1 00	25	.....
" excelsior	*European Ash*	75	20	.....
" sambucifolia	*Black American Ash*	1 00	25	.....
" viridis	*Green American Ash*	1 00	25	.....
Garrya elliptica	*Spring Flowers*	.....	75	.....
Gaultheria Shallon	*Salal*	5 00	50	.....
Gaylussacia resinosa	*Black Huckleberry*	2 00	25	.....
Genista scoparia	*Scotch Broom*	75	10	.....
" tinctoria	*Green Broom*	.....	30	.....
" juncea	*Rush leaved*	1 50	25	.....
Ginkgo biloba	*See Salisburia*	.....	.....	.....
Gleditschia Sinensis	*Chinese*	2 50	25	.....
" triacanthos	*Honey Locust*	50	10	.....
" horrida	*Horrid Thorn*	2 50	25	.....
Gymnocladus Canadensis	*Kentucky Coffee Tree*	1 25	20	.....
Halesia tetraptera	*Winged*	2 50	30	.....
Hedera Helix	*Ivy*	1 25	20	.....
Hibiscus Syriacus	*Double Rose of Sharon*	2 00	25	.....
Ilex (Prinos) verticillatus	*Winter Berry*	2 00	20	.....
Indigofera tinctoria	*Indigo Tree*	3 00	30	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—*Continued.*		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
Juglans cinerea	*Butter Nut.* ℔ qt. $0.15, ℔ bush. $2	.....	.....	.....
" nigra	*Black Walnut* " 15, " 2	.....	.....	.....
Kalmia angustifolia	*Sheep Laurel*	.....	$2 00	$0 25
" latifolia	*Mountain Laurel*	.....	1 50	25
Kœlreuteria paniculata	*Chinese Bladder-nut*	$2 00	25	.....
Larix Europæa	*European Larch*	1 25	25	.....
Laurus nobilis	*Laurel*	1 00	20	.....
Ligustrum Japonicum	*Japan Privet*	1 25	20	.....
" vulgare	*Common Privet*	1 25	20	.....
Liquidambar styraciflua	*Sweet Gum Tree*	5 00	50	.....
Maclura aurantiaca	*Osage Orange* ℔ bus. $7	50	.....	.....
Magnolia acuminata	*Beautiful Spring flowering*	1 50	25	.....
Morus alba	*White Mulberry*	1 50	25	.....
" Moretti	*Russian* "	3 00	35	.....
" alba rosea	*Hybrid* "	2 00	25	.....
" alba fructo nigra	" "	3 00	25	.....
" cedrona	*French* "	5 00	50	.....
" nigra (vera)	*Black* "	5 00	50	.....
Myrica cerifera	*Wax Myrtle*	2 00	25	.....
Nyssa multiflora	*Black Gum*	1 25	25	.....
Ostrya Virginica	*American Hop Horn Beam*	3 00	30	.....
Paliurus aculeatus	*Christ's Thorn*	1 00	20	.....
Pardanthus Chinensis	*Blackberry Lily*	4 00	40	.....
Paulownia imperialis	*Paulownia*	2 50	25	.....
Philadelphus coronarius	*Beautiful flowering*	.....	40	.....
Photinia arbutifolia	*Arbutus Leaved*	4 00	40	.....
Phytolacca decandra	*Garget*	1 50	25	.....
Pistacia vera	*Pistachio Nut*	.....	25	.....
Platanus occidentalis	*Button Ball, or Plane Tree*	1 25	25	.....
" racemosus	*Racemed Leaved*	5 00	50	.....
Poinciana Gilliesii	*Gillies'*	.....	.....	25
Populus lævigata	*Cotton Wood Tree*	5 00	50	.....
Prunus maritima	*Beach Plum*	2 00	25	.....
" mollis	*Oregon Wild Cherry*	5 00	50	.....
" serotina	*Wild Black Cherry*	1 25	25	.....
" padus	*Wild Cherry*	2 00	25	.....
Ptelea trifoliata	*Hop Tree*	2 00	25	.....
Punica Granatum	*Pomegranate*	3 00	30	.....
Pyrus arbutifolia	*Choke-Berry*	2 50	25	.....
Quercus rubra	*Red Oak* ℔ bus. $4 00 ℔ qt.	.....	.....	25
" coccinea	*Scarlet do.* " 5 00 "	.....	.....	25
" " tinctoria	*Quercitron do.* " 4 00 "	.....	.....	25
Rhamnus catharticus	*Buckthorn*	1 50	20	.....
Rhus Cotinus	*Smoke Tree*	3 00	30	.....
" Copallina	*Dwarf Sumach*	2 00	25	.....
" glabra	*Smooth Sumach*	1 50	25	.....
" Toxicodendron	*Poison Ivy*	3 00	30	.....
" typhina	*Staghorn Sumach*	2 00	25	.....
" Venenata	*Poison Sumach*	2 00	25	.....
Ribes sanguineum	*Red flowering Currant*	.....	75	.....
Robinia Pseudacacia	*Yellow Locust*	50	10	.....
Rosa hybrida	*Hybrid Rose, mixed*	.....	50	.....
" canina	*Dog Rose for Stocks*	50	15	.....
" rubiginosa	*Sweet Brier*	.....	1 00	25
Salisburia adiantifolia	*Maiden Hair Tree*	1 00	20	.....
Salix capræa	*Willow*	2 00	25	.....
" alba	*White Willow*	2 00	25	.....
Sambucus pubens	*Red fruited Elder*	2 00	25	.....
" Canadensis	*Common Elder*	2 00	25	.....
Sassafras officinalis	*Sassafras*	2 00	25	.....
Smilax glauca	*Shining leaved*	1 50	15	.....
Sophora Japonica	*Japanese Sophora*	2 00	25	.....
" " pendula	" *Drooping Sophora*	2 50	25	.....
" speciosa	*From Arizona*	2 00	25	.....
Spartium Junceum	*Spanish Broom*	1 00	20	.....
Spiræa ariæfolia	*From Oregon*	5 00	50	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS—*Continued.*		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
Syringa vulgaris	*Lilac*	$2 00	$0 25	.....
Taxodium distichum	*North Carolina Cypress*	60	10	.....
Thea Chinensis	*Tea*	2 50	25	.....
Tilia Europæa	*European Linden*	1 00	20	.....
" Americana	*American* "	1 50	25	.....
" argentea	*Silvery* "	1 00	20	.....
Typha latifolia	*Cat Tail Reed*	1 50	20	.....
Ulmus Americana	*American Elm*	3 00	30	.....
Ulex Europæus	*Furze*	1 00	20	.....
Viburnum Lantana	*Wayfaring Tree*	1 25	20	.....
" Opulus	*Guelder Rose*	1 25	20	.....
" prunifolium	*Black Haw*	1 50	20	.....
" pubescens	*Downy Arrow-wood*	2 00	25	.....
" nudum	*Withe-Rod*	2 00	25	.....
" dentatum	*Arrow-wood*	2 00	25	.....
" tinus	*Laurustinus*	1 25	20	.....
Virgilia lutea	*See Cladrastis*	.....	.....	.....
Vitex agnus-castus	*Chaste Tree*	1 50	25	.....
Wistaria magnifica	*Magnificent Wistaria*	4 00	40	.....
" Sinensis	*Chinese Wistaria*	5 00	50	.....
Zanthoxylum Americanum	*Prickly Ash*	3 00	30	.....
Zizyphus sativa	*Cultivated Jujube*	.....	25	.....

NATIVE GRAPE SEED.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	℔ pkt.
VITIS Californica	*Californian, (Natural)*	2 50	25	.....
" cinerea	*Whitish leaved*	3 00	30	.....
" indivisa	*Entire leaved*	3 00	30	.....

PALM SEEDS.

Per Packet.

Areca Baueri, 25c.
" lutescens, 25c.
Brahea edulis, 25c.
" filifera, 25c.
" glauca, 25c.
Caryota urens, 10c.
Chamædopsis excelsa, 25c.
Cocos Weddelliana, 25c.
" Gaertneri, 25c.
" campestris, 25c.
Corypha Australis, 10c.
Kentia Balmoreana, 25c.
" Forsteriana, 25c.
Latania Borbonica, 10c.
Oreodoxa regia, 10c.
Pandanus utilis, 10c.
Phœnix Canariensis, 25c.
" dactylifera, 25c.
" tenuis, 25c.
Seaforthia elegans, 25c.

FLOWER SEEDS,

—WITH—

Practical Directions for their Culture, Treatment, &c.

HARDY ANNUALS (*hA*).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a green-house. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The proper soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds should be a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to show fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will damp off. When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. A common mistake in sowing Flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all Flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firmly hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier *Annuals* may be sown where they are to grow, but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such *Annuals* as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of *Biennials* and some *Hardy Annuals* may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold frames. They will make fine strong plants by Spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in Winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS (hB and hP.)—These require the same treatment as the *Hardy Annuals.* In addition to the above, both *Hardy Biennials* and *Perennials* may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until Spring, the seeds of many *Perennials* require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the Winter. As soon as the frost is out in Spring, the covering must be carefully removed and the surface around them loosened, and, when large enough, transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS (hhA.)—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hot-bed, as directed for *Hardy Annuals.* They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like *Hardy Annuals.*

Half Hardy Biennials and *Perennials* require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seed early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border, in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or green-houses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the *Tender Annuals* (*tA*), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm green-house, or plunging in a moderate hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots and bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep,* and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed be very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREEN-HOUSE SEEDS (g.)—Should be sown as directed for *Tender Annuals,* in pans, pots, or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of *Green-house Plants* are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little of the compost, or with some of the silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass be placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of success with fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or the trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the green-house for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants, from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water,

shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULAS, CHINESE.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if these be sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March till the middle of May. The earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the green-house, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed leaf, transplant them singly into two or two and a half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the green-house during the summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the green-house or a well-lighted sitting room.

CINERARIAS.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside; but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well, if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the green-house. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May in shallow boxes in fine soil. Sow the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip. Water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings is similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant singly into small pots in a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. Re-pot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants be wanted, the re-potting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* green-house, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter, when the plants are coming into bloom, it may be necessary to smoke the plants occasionally to keep down the green fly.

CALCEOLARIAS.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool green-house. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste, or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully. An atomizer or brush may be used to ad-

vantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two and a half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Re-pot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the re-potting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root bound, the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly, to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a *cool* green-house in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots sufficiently apart at all times to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking may be necessary to keep down the green fly.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium, (or, more properly, Pelargonium,) now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than any where else; but in a green-house or sitting room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil. Cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed leaf in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich, or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the green-house, will show flowers in June and July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August or September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the goodness of the seed. While many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name, except the seed has been saved from choice kinds.

NEW AND OTHERWISE RARE AND REMARKABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Asparagus Verticillatus. *This is one of the finest decorative climbers, with beautiful foliage, very graceful feather like plumes, bright red berries. Hardy Perennial, growing about ten feet high. Per packet*..... $0 25

Chrysanthemum. *Splendid American mixture, saved from show plants of the Chinese, Japan and other new sorts, that attracted such general attention at the Exhibitions the past Autumn. The plants are perennial and perfectly hardy, the colors are perfect, varying from the purest white to the deepest crimson, also variegated, striped, etc. Per packet*..... 50

Dianthus Heddewigii atropurpurea. (*Mourning Pink*). *This is a striking novelty, the beautiful large double flowers are edged with white and will become one of the best cut flowers for mourning wreaths and bouquets. Per packet*..... 25

Haplocarpha Leichtlini. *A new composite from Africa, with a splendid crown of many lyrate cut leaves three to six inches in length, the flowers are borne on scapes a foot high, are fully 2½ inches across, bright yellow ray florets with the disk deep yellow. The scapes are produced throughout the Summer and Autumn. The root is Perennial, but requires protection during severe winters and will flower the first year from seed, by starting in frame. Sow in a light soil. Per packet*..... 25

REMARKABLE FLOWER SEEDS.—*Continued.*

₱ packet.

Iberis "Charmer." *(Giant White Candytuft) Plant Dwarf, recommended last year, of bushy habit, with very large white flowers; invaluable for Florists*..... 10

Lavatera Arborea Variegata. *A beautiful bold and massive plant, attracting much attention last year; it has variegated leaves with shades of green and pure white and is very valuable for beds and singly on lawns, as they advance in age it is more striking, hardy perennial with slight protection*..... 10

Mignonette "Machet." *This is well adapted for pot culture as well as for beds. It is of pyramidal growth, furnished with thick and dark green leaves; numerous stout flower-stalks terminated by massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. It is quite distinct, and the most valuable Mignonette grown*..... 10

Phlox Drummondii "Cleveland." *We now call attention to three rare and splendid varieties of this favorite bedding flower, this bears very large flowers, white with crimson centre, the contrast being very effective and showy, flowering all summer*..... 10

Phlox Drummondii, "Garibaldi." *Bright scarlet with white eye, large flowers, very profuse flowering; a bed of these cannot be surpassed for bedding*..... 10

Phlox Drummondii "Dwarf Crimson Bouquet." *This from its color forms the most effective of beds, being dwarf and color so bright that it can be seen for a long distance it is very attractive and brilliant, delightfully scented*..... 10

Rhodanthe Manglesii alba nana. *A beautiful dwarf, silvery white variety of the Rhodanthe, for cutting nothing can be finer, the abundance of Flowers and pleasing color, make it one of the best for cut flowers, for Vases or Baskets for Florists*..... 40

Tagetes "El Dorado." *An improved variety of the African Marigold. It is without exception the finest of the Autumn flowers, which are from three to four inches in diameter, and very double, are of all shades of yellow, from lemon color to deep orange; robust habit of growth. For church decorations, etc. it is very chaste and beautiful*.. 25

Tropæolum (Tom Thumb Nasturtium) coccineum foliis aureum. *A golden foliaged dwarf variety of this beautiful species, which is beautifully contrasted with scarlet flowers and yellow leaves, called "golden cloth"*..... 40

Tropæolum (Tom Thumb Nasturtium) "Empress of India." *The flowers of this distinct very dwarf variety, are of a vivid crimson, very abundant, no other annual can approach it in effectiveness, the leaves are of a bluish green or metallic bronze*.... 10

Viola tricolor maxima "Trimardeau." *An entirely new race. The plants are of vigorous and compact habit; the flowers are carried well, and each is marked with three well defined large spots; they are of refined form and present a notable difference from all of the known forms in size*..... 50

Viola tricolor maxima "Plum Velvet." *This is an entirely new shade and distinct color, very free flowering, large flowers*..... 25

EXPLANATION

OF THE

FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

The **first column** gives the number by which the different varieties may be ordered without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the *Botanical* name, in Roman characters.

* designates ornamental leaved plants.
.. .. in all cases, *repetition.*
in vars.. *in varieties,* or mixed colors.
fl. pl. .. *flore pleno,* or double flowered.

The figures in the **third column** give the comparative time of *Flowering.* As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into EARLY, INTERMEDIATE, and LATE flowering sorts. Thus:

No. 1 designates *early.*
No. 2 .. *intermediate.*
No. 3 .. *late-flowering plants.*

The **fourth column** gives the *Hardiness and Duration:*

A represents *Annual,* lasting but one year.
B .. *Biennial,* .. two years.
P .. *Perennial,* .. three or more years.
E .. *Evergreen.*

But as a large number of the Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark † is affixed to such.

h. represents *hardy*—plants for open borders.
hh. .. *half hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.
t. .. *tender*—requiring protection.
g. .. *green-house plants.*
bu. .. *bulbous plants.*
S. .. *shrubs.*

The **fifth column** gives the color in full, except as abbreviated below. Thus:

ap..apetalous,	bff..buff,	lav..lavender,	scar..scarlet,
blk..black,	car..carmine,	ptd..painted,	spot..spotted,
br..brown,	cr..crimson,	pur..purple,	stri..striped,
tri..tricolor,	sul..sulphur,	var..variegated,	ver..vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the comparative height of the plants in feet. *Trai.* signifies *trailing; Cr. creeping.*

The **seventh column**, the price ₱ packet.

FLOWER SEEDS

FLOWER SEEDS MAILED PROMPTLY, WITH POSTAGE PAID, ON RECEIPT OF AMOUNT ANNEXED.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	*Time of Flowering*	*Hardiness and Duration*	*Color of the Flower*	*Height in Feet*	*Price per Packet*	*General Observations.*
					cts.	
2065 **Abronia** umbellata	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	*Beautiful annual trailer.*
2075 **Abutilon** Thompsonii fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	*Fine for conservatories. Flowers striped, veined, and self colors. Very handsome, free bloomers.*
2078 atrosanguineum	2 3	..	d. red	..	25	
2080 Darwini grandiflorum	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082 mixed	2 3	..	y. st.	..	25	
2085 **Acacia** dealbata	1	..	yel.	..	10	*Fine green-house and conservatory shrubs, with gracefully drooping branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, gratefully scented.*
2087 Decaisneana	1	..	..	..	10	
2090 melanoxylon	1	..	..	..	10	
2098 ornithophora	1	..	..	10	10	
2100 speciosa	1	..	pur.	..	10	
2104 fine mixed	1	..	mixed	..	10	
2107 **Acanthus** mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	*Fine large ornamental leaved plant with showy flowers.*
2108 spinosus	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2118 **Aconitum** Napellus	2	..	blue	4	5	*Monk's Hood. Pretty flowers. Very fine.*
2119 Fisheri	2	..	..	..	10	
2120 **Adonis** autumnalis	2	hA	scar.	1	5	*Pretty and hardy.*
2122 vernalis	1	hP	yel.	½	5	*Showy Spring flower.*
2128 **Agapanthus** umbellatus	1	tP	blue	1	10	*A graceful tuberous-rooted plant, fine for the conservatory or the lawn.*
2129 **Ageratum** conspicuum var.	2	..	white	..	5	*Free flowering Annuals. Fine for bedding, and contrasting well with Geranium, Perilla, and Dwarf Amaranths.*
2130 Lasseauxi	2	..	rose	..	5	
2132 Mexicanum	2	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
2138 —"Little Gem"	2	..	blue	..	5	
Agrostemma						*See Rose Campion.*
2148 **Alonsoa** grandiflora	1 3	†hhB	scar.	2	5	*Very showy in flower, and of fine habit. Should be kept in the house in cold weather, as the plants are rather tender. Sow in a hot-bed.*
2149 —alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2150 linifolia	1 3	..	scar.	1½	5	
2153 myrtifolia	1 3	..	..	2½	5	
2155 Warscewiczii	1 3	..	..	2	5	
2157 **Alstrœmeria** pulchella	1 2	gP	..	3	10	*Pretty for conservatory.*
2159 **Alyssum** (Sweet) maritimum	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	*Fine bedding plants. The first is the Sweet Alyssum; saxatile compactum is one of the finest, golden yellow.*
2160 —compactum	1 3	..	..	..	10	
2163 saxatile compactum	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2165 Wierzbecki	1 3	..	..	1½	5	
2166 argenteum	1 3	..	..	½	5	

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					cts.	
2167 **Amarantus** Abyssinicus*	2 3	hA	yel.	3	5	*Ornamental leaved plants, Invaluable for bedding; foliage, crimson, variegated, yellow, &c., &c. The tricolor varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants; are also fine grown in pots.*
2168 bicolor ruber*	2 3	..	red	2	5	
2168*a* cruentus* (Prince's Feather)	2 3	..	d. red	3	5	
2170 giganteus*	2 3	..	pur.	6	5	
2182 Henderi*	2 3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10	
2184 magnificus*	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2190 melancholicus ruber*	2 3	..	red	2½	5	
2192 salicifolius*	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2195 —"Prince of Wales"*	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2196 sanguineus nanus*	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
2197 tricolor* (Joseph's Coat)	2 3	..	mixed	dif.	5	
2198 amabilis tricolor*	2 3	..	tri.	2	5	
2198*a* atropurpureus*	2 3	..	dk.pur.	..	5	
2199 fine mixed*	2 3	..	r. & y.	..	5	
2202 **Amethyst,** winged	2	..	blue	..	10	*Browallia. Green-house annuals. Very pretty.*
2204 white	2	..	white	..	10	
2206 **Anagallis** grandifl. fruticosa	1 3	hhP	ver.	2½	5	*Bedding plants covered with flowers throughout the Summer. Warm, sunny spots are best.*
2208 —Phillipsii	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2220 —in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	2	5	
2223 **Anchusa** angustifolia	2	hP	pur.	..	5	*Evergreen and pretty.*
2230 **Anemone** coronaria	1	..	mixed	2	5	*Anemones are very beautiful Spring flowers, and should be in every garden.*
2233 Pulsatilla	1	..	..	½	5	
2237 sylvestris	1	..	white	..	10	
2240 **Angelonia** grandiflora	3	gP	pur.	1	25	*A tender herbaceous plant, bearing handsome flowers. Thrives in a light, rich soil.*
Antirrhinum						*See Snapdragon.*
2245 **Aquilegia** caryophylloides	1 3	hP	striped	1½	5	*The Columbines are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants; every garden should have them. Nothing can be finer than beds of these.*
2249 chrysantha	1 3	..	yel.	3	10	
2253 cærulea	1 3	..	blue	..	25	
2255 —hybrida	1 3	..	sul.	..	25	
2257 Canadensis	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2265 **Argemone** grandiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5	*Flowers large and poppy shaped*
2266 " " lutea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2273 **Asclepias** Cornuti	2	..	p.	4	5	*Silkweed.*
2276 Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	..	5	*Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.*
2278 incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	3	5	*Swamp Milkweed.*
2283 **Asperula** setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	*Sweet scented and profuse bloomers.*
2285 odorata	2 3	hP	white	½	10	
2286 **Aster,** Shakespeare	2 3	hhA	mixed	3	10	*These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the Autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and also for early Winter ornaments. They should be transplanted at least twice. The soil should be rich, and they should be well attended to, and they*
2292 Pyramidal	3	..	..	..	10	
2295 Bouquet, mixed	3	..	..	1	10	
2296 Lilliput, mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2297 Very Dwarf or Pygmæa	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2298 Chrysanthemum flowered	3	..	.	1½	10	
2300 White " "	3	..	white	..	10	
2301 " Dwarf	3	..	mixed	1	10	
2303 German quilled, mixed	3	..	..	..	5	
2305 Globe "	3	..	..	..	5	
2308 Large flowered rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310 Crowned, mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2311*a* Washington, white	3	..	white	2	10	
2311*b* —peach blossom	3	..	rose	..	10	

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					cts.	
2311*c* **Aster,** Washington	3	hhA	mixed	2	10	
2312 New Schiller	3	..	rose	1½	10	
2314 Dwarf white Bouquet	3	..	white	..	10	
2316 Goliath	3	..	mixed	..	10	*Obs. continued.*
2318 Imbricated	3	..	..	..	10	
2320 Pæony-flowered	3	..	..	..	10	*will produce fine large flowers. Most are very distinct in their varieties and colors.*
2324 Dwarf Pompon	3	..	..	1	10	
2325 Half Dwarf Multiflora	3	..	..	2	10	
2326 Truffaut's	3	..	..	1½	10	
2328 —White	3	..	white	..	25	
2329 —Crimson	3	..	cr.	..	25	
2330 Dark blood red	3	..	red	..	25	
2335 Mixed China	3	..	mixed	1½	5	
2337 Perennial, mixed	3	hP	..	1to5	10	
2340 **Aubrietia** deltoidea	1	..	pur.	trai.	10	*Beautiful for rock work and bedding.*
2341 Græca	3 5	..	..	..	10	
2342 **Auricula,** finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	*Primula auricula, very fine.*
2345 **Azalea** hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	*From finest Chinese & Ghent varieties. Ghent are hardy.*
2352 **Balsams,** white Paris	2	hhA	white	..	5	
2355 Crimson "	2	..	crim.	..	5	
2360 Rose "	2	..	rose	..	5	*The Balsams are one of the finest Summer flowering Annuals, being free bloomers and highly colored. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings. They require a good soil and to be kept well watered. The colors are unsurpassed.*
2364 Scarlet "	2	..	scar.	..	5	
2367 Mixed "	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2373 White Camellia-flowered	2	..	white	..	10	
2375 Crimson " "	2	..	crim.	..	10	
2380 Violet spot'd " "	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2383 Crim. " "	2	..	..	..	10	
2385 Scarlet " "	2	..	..	..	10	
2387 Rose " "	2	..	rose	..	10	
2393 Scarlet " "	2	..	scar.	..	10	
2394 Purple " "	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2396 Lavender " "	2	..	lav.	..	10	
2400 Light citron " "	2	..	l. cit.	..	10	
2402 Mixed " "	2	..	mixed	..	10	
2414 Double Solferino	2	..	spot.	..	10	
2418 **Baptisia** australis	2	hP	blue	..	5	*Beautiful perennial herb.*
2420 **Bartonia** aurea	2	hA	yel.	3	5	*Beautiful and hardy.*
2421 aurea nana	2	..	..	1½	5	
2422 **Beet,** Brazilian*	2	hhA	mixed	..	5	
2424 Chilian*	2	..	..	..	5	
2426 Dell's Flower Garden*	2	..	dark	..	5	
2427 Ne Plus Ultra*	2	..	..	..	5	*Beta. Beautiful ornamental foliage plants, fine for center of beds.*
2430 Large Ribbed Scarlet*	2	..	scar.	..	5	
2433 " " Yellow*	2	..	yel.	..	5	
2435 Crown Prince	2	..	red	..	5	
2437 Victoria	2	..	d. red	..	5	
2450 **Begonia,** fine mixed Seedling	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25	*Beautiful free flowering plants.*
2451 Rex	1 3	..	..	½	25	
2452 Semperflorens rosea	1 3	..	rose	1½	25	
2452*a* " " alba	1 3	..	white	..	25	
2453 **Bidens** atrosanguinea	2 3	hA	d. red	2	10	*Showy, like the Coreopsis.*
2457 **Blue Bottle,** small	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	*Centauréa. Hardy and showy.*

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					cts.	
2460 **Bocconia** cordata*	2 3	hP	white	3	10	*Ornamental for single specimens or groups.*
2461 Japonica*	2 3	gP	..	4	10	
2463 **Brachycome** iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	*One of the finest for edgings. Should be sown in hot-bed.*
2465 —alba	3	..	white	..	5	
2468 —in vars,	3	..	mixed	..	5	
Browallia elata						*See Amethyst.*
Cacalia						*See Tassel Flower.*
2473 **Calandrinia** discolor	2 3	..	rose	½	5	*Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny situations. Fine for edgings*
2475 speciosa	2 3	..	pur.	¼	5	
2480 umbellata	2 3	hhP	..	½	10	
2482 **Calceolaria** hybrida, finest	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	*Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated.*
2485 grandiflora, self-colored	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2486 grandiflora tigrina pumila compacta, dwarf	2 3	..	..	1	50	
2490 rugosa	2 3	..	..	2	25	
2492 scabiosæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	
2492*a* pinnata, for bedding	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2493 **Calendula** officinalis plena	2 3	hA	or'nge	1	5	*The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds, being quite showy, especially Meteor.*
2497 —nova, Nankeen	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2499 officinalis "Meteor"	2 3	..	..	..	5	
2505 pluvialis	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5	
2506 Pongei fl. pl.	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2507 sicula, single yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2508 **Calliopsis** bicolor marmorata	2 3	..	r. & y.	1½	5	*Fine, showy Annuals, (Coreopsis) abundant bloomers and bright colors.*
2516 Drummondii	2 3	..	y. & br.	1	5	
2518 elegans picta	2 3	..	..	2	5	
2519 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2520 **Callirrhoë** involucrata	1 3	..	c. & w.	trai.	5	*Free flowering, pretty colors, and blooming for a long time. Start in frame early.*
2525 pedata	1 3	..	v. & w.	2	5	
2529 **Camellia** Japonica	1 3	gP	..	3	25	*One of the finest flowering greenhouse plants.*
2530 **Campanula** Carpatica	1	hP	blue	½	5	*One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The perennial species, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on list are very fine for edgings and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.*
2533 —alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2535 grandiflora	2	..	blue	2	5	
2536 —alba	2	..	white	..	5	
2538 medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	..	..	10	
2540 — —alba	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2541 — —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	..	
2543 nobilis alba	3	..	..	3	10	
2545 pyramidalis	3	†hhP	blue	4	10	
2546 —albus	3	..	white	..	10	
2548 **Candytuft,** Iberis amara	1 2	hA	..	1	5	*Iberis. Showy Annuals for beds or edgings, sweet scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders.*
2552 coronaria (Rocket)	1 2	..	..	..	5	
2555 odorata	1 2	..	..	..	5	
2557 rosea carnea	1 2	..	rose	½	5	
2560 Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5	
2567 —lilacina	1 2	..	lilac	¼	5	
2576 affinis (very dwarf)	1 3	..	white	..	10	
2576*a* Giant White "Charmer"	1 2	..	..	1	10	
2576*b* carmine	1 2	..	car.	..	10	
2577 Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
2577*b* Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	..	..	½	10	
2578 sempervirens	1	hP	white	¾	10	

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					cts.	
2580 **Canna,** Dark leaved	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	*Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawns; very handsome.*
2581 Warscewiczii	1 3	..	blood r.	..	5	
2583 fine mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2587 **Canterbury Bells**—Blue	1 3	†hB	blue	2	5	*Campanula or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for back borders. All the varieties are fine old plants and should be grown extensively.*
2590 White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2593 Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2596 Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2598 Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
2600 " Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
2603 " White	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2605 " Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
2608 **Carduus** benedictus	2	hA	yel.	2	5	*Blessed Thistle—pretty.*
2610 **Carnation** Pink	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10	*Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented.*
2613 " Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2618 Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	1	25	
2620 Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	2	50	
2622 Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2626 Red Grenadine, Double	1 3	..	..	..	25	
2638 **Castilleia** indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	*Very rich and free flowering. Good for backgrounds.*
Castor Oil Beans						*See Ricinus.*
2640 **Catananche** alba	2 3	hA	white	2	5	*Everlasting flowers. Bright colors, free flowering.*
2644 cœrulea	2 3	†hP	blue	..	5	
Catch-Fly.						*See Silene.*
2646 **Cedronella** cana	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	*Beautiful purplish crimson flowers.*
2647 **Celosia** Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	hA	claret	..	5	*Fine plants for vases.*
2647*a* plumosus,	3	..	red	..	5	
2647*b* " beautiful Golden Feathered	3	..	yel.	..	10	
Celosia cristata						*See Cockscomb.*
2648 **Centaurea** Americana	3	hA	pur.	3	5	*Nos.* 2650, 2651, *and* 2655 *are ornamental leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The others are showy plants when in bloom.*
2650 candidissima, 1000 seeds $1.	3	hhP	white	1	25	
2651 Clementei " " 50c.	2 3	..	..	..	10	
2655 gymnocarpa " " 50c.	3	..	pur.	..	10	
2658 Cyanus, Emperor William	2	hA	..	1½	5	
2660 **Centauridium** Drummondii	2	..	yel.	..	5	*Pretty little Composite.*
2663 **Centranthus** macrosiphon	1 3	..	red	1	5	*Very pretty, free flowering Annuals. Suitable for rockeries and vases.*
2665 —albus	1 3	..	white	½	5	
2668 —nanus	1 3	..	red	..	5	
2671 **Cerastium** tomentosum	2 3	†hP	white	..	25	*Fine edging plants. Pretty.*
2675 **Chelone** barbata coccinea	3	†hhP	pur.	2	25	*Very pretty; bright color.*
2687 **Chorozema** varia	1 3	gS	scar.	3	10	*A desirable plant, for the green-house or conservatory.*

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					cts.	
Christmas Rose						*See Helleborus niger.*
2690 **Chrysanthemum** coronarium album	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	*Showy, free bloomers. The Annual species should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy.*
2693 —Double Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2695 —Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2711 carinatum album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2712 —luteum	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2713 —"Eclipse"	2 3	..	br.&yel	1	10	
2714 —mixed "carinatum"	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
2718 inodorum	2 3	..	white	..	10	*For bouquets or edging.*
2721 frutescens	2 3	..	..	..	10	*C. frutescens is the Paris Daisy*
2724 Burridgeanum	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2728 —hybridum	2 3	..	..	..	5	
2730 Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	..	3	10	*These are the celebrated sorts of the Autumn Shows that attract so much attention and bloom late.*
2731 Japonicum	3	..	..	..	10	
2733 —pompon	3	..	..	1½	10	
2734 —American	3	..	mixed	3	50	*From the finest show flowers.*
2735 **Cineraria** hybrida	1	†gP	..	2	25	*From the finest named flowers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Very handsome cool green-house plants.*
2736 —rubra	1	..	lustrous	..	25	
2737 —grandiflora	1	..	mixed	..	25	
2738 —kermesina	1	..	crim.	..	25	
2743 —nana	1	..	mixed	1	25	
2745 —grandiflora alba	1	..	white	..	25	
2746 —Azure Blue	1	..	blue	..	25	
2750 —New Double	2	..	mixed	2	75	
2753 maritima	2	hhP	yel.	3	5	*For ribbon gardening; have a silvery foliage.*
2755 —candidissima	2	..	..	..	5	
2758 **Clarkia** elegans, Double	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	*Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. They are beautiful as edging plants or for vases, hanging baskets, etc. The double varieties are especially fine.*
2761 —purpurea plena	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2763 pulchella	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
2765 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2766 —marginata	2 3	..	bord.	1½	5	
2768 White Tom Thumb	2 3	..	..	¾	5	
2778 mixed	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
Clary, Purple top / Red top						*See Salvia hominum.*
2782 **Cleome** arborea	2	gP	white	8	10	*Curious; very ornamental, in the Castor Oil Bean style.*
2783 sesquiorgyalis	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2785 **Clianthus** Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	*Beautiful green-house plants, bearing large, showy, pea-shaped flowers.*
2790 puniceus	1 2	..	crim.	6	10	
2792 **Clintonia** (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10	*Very pretty for edgings.*
Cockscomb.						*Celosia. If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full and bright colored. Very pretty. Can be preserved for Winter Bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.*
2795 Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	1½	5	
2801 " Sulphur	3	..	sul.	..	5	
2803 " Orange	2 3	..	orang.	..	5	
2804 " White	3	..	white	..	5	
2806 " Tom Thumb	3	..	crim.	¾	5	
2808 " Prest. Thiers	3	..	..	..	10	
2812 Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3	5	
2816 " Yellow	3	..	yel.	..	5	

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					cts.	
2820 **Cockscomb**, New Moss Head	3	hA	var.	1	10	*See Obs. on preceding page.*
2823 Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3	5	
2833 **Coleus***	2 3	gP	..	2	25	*Splendid bedding plants.*
2835 **Collinsia** Bartsiæfolia	2	hA	pur.	1	5	*Free flowering Annuals. If sown in Autumn, will stand the Winter, and flower early in Spring. All the species are good and of fine colors.*
2838 bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2839 " alba	1 2	..	white	..	..	
2840 candidissima	2	..	..	1	5	
2843 grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	..	5	
2847 multicolor marmorata	2 3	..	w. & ro.	..	5	
2850 verna	1 3	..	bl. & o.	½	5	
2852 mixed	..	..	mixed	2	5	
2854 **Collomia** coccinea	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	*Fine for bees; also good for pot culture. They are very pretty.*
2856 grandiflora	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2857 aggregata	2 3	..	..	..	25	
2858 **Columbine**, Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5	*These are very free flowering. See Aquilegia.*
2860 White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2862 **Commelyna** cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	*Showy, favorite plants, for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.*
2865 —alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2868 variegata*	1	..	var.	2	5	
2870 **Convolvulus** minor	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	*These are fine for growing in clumps or beds; and well adapted for rockeries and hanging-baskets, blooming for a long time.*
2872 —albus	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2875 —unicaulis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2876 —New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
2877 —roseus	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2877*a* —tricolor, mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2878 **Coral Plant**	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	*Very handsome green-house shrub. Does well if planted out in Summer.*
2880 **Cordyline** australis*	3	..	white	3	25	*Beautiful flowering green-house shrubs.*
2882 indivisa lineata*	3	..	..	12	25	
2887 **Cosmidium** Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	*Very showy.*
2890 **Cosmos** bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	*Beautiful annual composite.*
2892 **Cotton**	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5	*Curious for pots, or garden.*
2894 **Cowslip**	1	hP	mixed	½	10	*Primula. Spring flower.*
2900 **Crucianella** stylosa	2	..	pur.	..	10	*A handsome Rubiaceæ.*
2906 **Cuphea** miniata	3	†hhP	crim.	1	10	*These are very pretty green-house plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2915a is a hardy Annual, and very desirable.*
2908 platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2910 purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	10	
2913 eminens	3	..	s. & y.	1½	10	
2914 Roezlii	1 3	..	y. & r.	1	25	
2915 strigulosa	1 3	..	violet	..	25	
2915*a* lanceolata	1 3	hA	pur.	..	10	
2916 **Cyclamen** Persicum	1	gbu	w. ro.	¼	25	*Beautiful green-house bulb.*
2918 **Dahlia**, Fine Double, from named flowers	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	*These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful.*
2919 Double Dwarf	3	..	..	3	10	
2920 Single, fine strain	3	..	..	..	10	

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					cts.	
2922 **Daisy**, Double White	1	†hP	white	¼	10	*The poet's favorite.*
2923 Double Longfellow	1	..	rose	..	25	
2925 from finest collection Paris	1	..	mixed	..	25	
						See Chrysanthemum frutescens.
2933 **Daphne** Mezereum	1	hS	pink	3	25	*Early flowering and finely scented shrub.*
2935 **Datura** metelloides	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	5	*Very showy, large, trumpet-shaped flowers.*
2940 fastuosa double mixed	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
2944 **Delphinium** cardiopetalum	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	*They are one of the handsomest plants for large gardens; varying in color from pale blue to the deepest tint.*
2945 Cashmerianum	2 3	†hP	..	3	10	
2946 formosum	2 3	..	..	..	10	
Dianthus						*See Pink, Carnation, and Picotee*
2954 **Dicentra** chrysantha	2	..	yel.	2	25	
2956 **Dictamnus** Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	..	10	*Curious and pretty dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odour.*
2958 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
2960 —mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
Digitalis						*See Foxglove.*
2964 **Dracæna** Draco*	2	gP	white	10	25	*See Cordyline. Ornamental green-house plants with elegant leaves.*
2966 indivisa lineata*	2	..	..	..	25	
2968 rubra*	2	..	red	5	25	
2970 Veitchii*	2	..	white	3	25	
2972 **Dracocephalum** Moldavicum	3	†hP	blue	2	5	*Ornamental.*
Echeveria						*Interesting green-house succulents, which are also largely used for carpet bedding.*
2972*a* farinosa, pr. 1000 seeds $3.00	2	gP	yel.	½	25	
2972*b* retusa nana " " 1.00	2	..	..	..	25	
2972*c* secunda glauca " 2.00	2	..	..	..	25	
2978 **Epacris** hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	*Free blooming, like a Heath.*
2980 **Erica**, finest mixed	2 3	..	..	2	25	*Charming evergreen shrubs.*
2983 **Erinus** alpinus	3	hP	blue	¼	25	*Beautiful for hanging-baskets*
2986 **Erysimum** Arkansanum	1 2	hA	yel.	1½	5	*Showy and free flowering, and bright colors.*
2988 Peroffskianum	1 2	..	orange	..	5	
2990 **Eschscholtzia** Californica	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	*Very free bloomers for borders or rockeries. The last good for edging. Double are very showy. The bright yellow flowers are desirable in every garden, and are also fine grown in pots.*
2990*a* —alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2990*aa* —alba rosea	1 3	..	wh. r.	..	5	
2990*b* —aurantiaca	1 3	..	orange	..	5	
2992 crocea	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2995 —plena	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2998 tenuifolia	1 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3000 Mandarin	1 3	..	o. r. crm	..	5	
3001 Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3003 **Eucharidium** grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5	*Free flowering, very pretty.*
3005 **Eucnide** Bartonioides	2	tA	yel.	2	10	*Fine plant for rockeries, or for pots.*

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					cts.	
3010 **Eupatorium** Fraseri	3	hP	white	2	5	*Fine for Winter bouquets; showy for back grounds.*
3014 **Euphorbia** marginata*	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	*Very pretty leaves, showy.*
3020 **Eutoca** multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	5	*Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding. Free blooming.*
3022 viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026 Wrangeliana	1 3	..	..	..	5	
3030 **Fenzlia** dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	¼	25	*Pretty for ribbon gardening.*
3033 **Feverfew**, Blood-colored	1 3	†hP	d. r.	2	10	*Pretty, fine for ribbon gardening.*
3036 **Flax**, yellow (Linum)	2 3	†hhP	yel.	¾	10	*Pretty, good for rock work. Fine, free flowering bedding plants; beautiful colors.*
3038 Large Crimson	2 3	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3040 Variegated	1 2	†hP	li. & w.	3	5	
Forget-me-not.						
3046 Myosotis alpestris	1 2	†hhP	blue	trai.	10	*All are beautiful. The Myosotis palustris is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.*
3048 —alba	1 2	..	white	½	10	
3049 —elegantissima	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
3050 Azorica	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054 —cœlestina	1 2	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056 dissitiflora	1	..	blue	..	10	
3058 palustris	1 2	†hP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062 sylvatica	1 2	..	blue	1	10	
3065 **Foxglove**, (Digitalis) White	2	..	white	3	5	*The Foxgloves are showy for back grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.*
3068 Yellow	2	..	yel.	1½	5	
3070 Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	..	5	
3072 Rose	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3075 Purple	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
3078 Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080 Gloxinia-like, Rose,	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3082 gloxinoides, mixed	2 3	..	mixed	4	5	
3087 Mixed	1 2	..	..	div.	5	
3089 **Four O'Clocks**, Hybrid	2 3	tA	..	2	5	*Mirabilis. Handsome, free flowering, sweet scented; blossoms variegated, striped, and various colors.*
3090 " longiflora alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3091 " Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091*a* " new Dwarf White	2 3	..	white	1	10	
3092 **Fragaria** Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	trail	25	*Beautiful scarlet fruit.*
3094 **Frasera** Parryi	2	..	white	2	10	*Bears numerous flowers.*
3095 **Fuchsia**, single, in vars.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	*"Ladies' Ear Drop." Well known green-house plants.*
3096 **Gaillardia** amblyodon	2 3	†hhP	fine r.	2	10	*Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful, fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.*
3097 picta	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3098 —Lorenziana	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3099 —Aurora Borealis	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102 —salmon red	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
3108 **Galega** officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	*Ornamental tall plants for borders.*
3110 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112 **Gamolepis** Tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	1	5	*Fine for beds.*
3114 **Gardenia** Thunbergii	1	gS	white	2	25	
3116 **Gardoquia** Betonicoides	3	†hhP	pur.	1½	10	*Worthy of cultivation.*

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3118 **Gaura** Lindheimeriana	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	*These are easily cultivated.*
3120 **Gentiana** acaulis	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	*Fine showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection of Perennials for the beauty of the flowers.*
3121 campestris	2	hA	pur.	½	10	
3124 cruciata	2	hP	blue	1	10	
3129 **Geranium,** (Zonale) Scarlet	1 3	gP	scar.	1½	10	*Saved from fine named varieties. Are especially fine colors. The so called Scarlet Geranium is a Pelargonium.*
3132 —Tom Thumb var.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3138 (Zonale) sanguineum	2 3	hP	d. pur.	1	50	
3141 **Gesnera** macrantha	2	gP	scar.	½	50	*Beautiful green-house plants, with long-tubed flowers.*
3143 extra mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145 **Geum** Chilense coccineum pl.	2	hP	scar.	1½	5	*Blooms freely for a long time.*
3152 **Gilia** capitata	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	*Free-flowering Annuals—fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.*
3153 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3154 laciniata	1 2	..	..	½	5	
3156 linifolia (for borders)	1 2	..	..	..	5	
3158 nivalis	1 2	..	..	1	5	
3160 tricolor	1 2	..	tri.	..	5	
3161 —splendens	1 2	..	pur. sc.	..	5	
3167 mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3170 rosea splendens	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3173 **Globularia** trichosantha	2	gP	blue	½	10	*A very handsome plant.*
3174 **Gloxinia,** mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	*Green-house plants. They grow well in a light rich soil.*
3175 hybrida grandiflora	1 3	..	crim.	..	50	
3176 crassifolia	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	
3177 —grandiflora horizontalis	1 3	..	..	..	50	
3182 **Godetia** splendens	1 3	hA	p. r.	1	5	*All are fine, profuse flowering, hardy Annuals, the colors being beautiful. Can be grown in pots. G. Whitneyi, the largest flowered, of a crimson blush, makes a fine pot plant, and is good for the rockery.*
3183 Princess of Wales	1 3	..	d. cr.	1½	10	
3184 rubicunda	1 3	..	red	..	5	
3188 —The Bride	1 3	..	w. & c.	..	5	
3189 —Duchess of Albany	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3190 —Lady Albemarle	1 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3190*a* Lindleyana	1 3	..	..	1	5	
3190*c* "Bijou"	1 3	..	blush.	2	5	
3190*d* Whitneyi	1 3	..	d. rose	1½	5	
3191 —Brilliant	1 3	..	car.	..	10	
3194 Schamini	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5	
3195 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
Golden Feather						*See Pyrethrum.*
3196 **Grammanthes** gentianoides	2	hhA	yel.	½	10	*For edgings, pots, or baskets.*
3200 **Gutierrezia** gymnospermoides	2	hP	..	1	5	*For baskets. Yellow flowers.*
3206 **Gypsophila** elegans	1 2	..	white	..	5	*Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.*
3207 —rosea	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3211 muralis	1 2	hA	pink	½	5	
3213 paniculata	1 2	hP	white	2	5	

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3815 **Haplocarpha** Leichtlini	1 3	hhA	yel.	1	25	*Flowers bright yellow, 2 inches broad, tinged with reddish purple.*
3218 **Hawkweed**, Bearded	3	hA	yel.	2	5	*Hieraceum. Showy plants of free growth.*
3220 Red	3	..	rose	..	5	
3222 White	3	..	white	..	5	
3223 Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	5	
3225 **Helenium** Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	..	5	*Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.*
3230 **Heliotropium** Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	*Heliotrope. These well-known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Light rich soil.*
3235 —Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3242 —Voltairianum	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3244 —in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3248 **Helleborus** niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	*Christmas Rose. Very desirable; spring flowering.*
Hesperis						*See Rocket.*
3252 **Hibiscus** Africanus	2 3	hA	yel.&br.	2	5	*Striking ornaments of the garden.*
3260 Syriacus, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	10	
3265 **Hollyhock**, Double White	3	†hP	white	4	10	*From named varieties, of all shades of color.*
3267 Double mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
3272 **Honesty**, Lunaria annua	2 3	†hB	white	2	5	*Curious and pretty.*
3274 **Humea** elegans	1 3	†hhP	rose	5	10	*Sweet scented. They are beautiful plants, but require to be kept in pots first season.*
3275 —albida	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3276 **Hunnemannia** fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	*Large showy flowers.*
3281 **Hypericum** elegans	2	hP	..	1½	10	*Showy bright green leaves.*
3282 **Iberis** sempervirens	1	..	white	¾	10	*Very pretty. See Candytuft.*
3284 **Ice** Plant	2 3	tA	..	½	5	*Curious and pretty.*
3286 **Impatiens** glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1½	10	*Beautiful and singular. See Balsams.*
3292 **Ionopsidium** acaule	1 3	†hhP	blue	¼	10	*Curious and pretty.*
3294 **Ipomopsis** aurantiaca	3	†tB	oran.	1½	5	*Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. The seed should be started in the house.*
3298 elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
3299 sanguinea	1 3	hB	.	1½	5	
3302 **Iris** Kæmpferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	*Beautiful Iris.*
3305 **Isotoma** petræa	1	hhA	cream	1	10	*Showy and beautiful; resembles the Lobelia.*
3308 **Jacob's** Ladder	2	hP	blue	..	5	*Beautiful and hardy old-fashioned flowers.*
3310 White	2	..	white	..	5	
3312 **Jacobæa**, White Senecio	2	hA	..	..	5	*The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.*
3316 Purple "	2	..	pur.	..	5	
3320 Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3322 **Joseph's** Coat*	3	tA	tri.	2	5	*Variegated foliage. See also Amarantus.*

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					cts.	
3324 **Kaulfussia** amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	*Fine for edgings; good habit and color. The high colors for pots.*
3327 —atroviolacea	2	..	d. v.	..	5	
3332 —kermesina	2	..	v. & red	..	5	
3333 —in vars.	2	..	mixed	..	5	
3334 **Lantana** in vars.	1 3	gS	..	2	5	*Fine bedding, and one of the best green-house plants.*
3336 **Larkspur**, Dwarf Rocket	2 3	†hB	..	1	5	*Fine free blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in color. Nothing can be finer when in flower. See also Delphinium.*
3338 Chinese	2 3	†hP	..	2	5	
3340 Mixed Hybrid	2 3	..	..	1	10	
3342 Branching	2 3	hA	..	2	5	
3343 Ranunculus-flowered	2 3	†hP	..	1	5	
3346 Bee	2 3	..	b. & w.	3	5	
3348 **Lasthenia** Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5	*One of the yellow Composites.*
3350 **Lavatera** trimestris	2	hA	red	2	5	*Showy and free flowering. L. arborea has beautifully mottled foliage.*
3352 —alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3353 arborea variegata	2	hhP	red	3	10	
3354 **Lemon** Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	*Aloysia citriodora. Fine lemon scent.*
3356 **Leontopodium** alpinum	3	hP	yel.	½	25	*Curious. The Edelweiss of the Swiss Mountains.*
3358 **Leptosiphon** aureus	2	hA	orange	½	5	*Fine for edgings or rockeries. Blooms in masses.*
3360 androsaceus	2	..	blue	1	5	
3361 —alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3365 densiflorus	2	..	blue	..	5	
3374 hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3388 **Limnanthes** Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	*Free flowering and fragrant.*
3390 **Linaria** bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5	*Snapdragon-shaped flowers. Desirable for edgings, and very charming for rockwork.*
3390*a* —rosea	2	..	rose.	..	5	
3390*b* —splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	½	5	
3391 maroccana	2 3	..	rose	¾	5	
3393 Cymbalaria (*Kenilworth Ivy*)	2 3	..	violet	trai.	5	
Linum						*See Flax.*
3395 **Lisianthus** Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25	*Splendid, like the Gentians.*
3396 **Loasa** aurantiaca	2 3	hhA	orange	6	5	*Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.*
3398 tricolor	2 3	hA	tri.	2	5	
3400 **Lobelia** cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	*All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings, and ribbon borders. L. gracilis is fine for hanging baskets or vases. L. E. speciosa and vars. are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with Scarlet Geraniums.*
3406 Erinus grandiflora superba	1 3	hhP	d. b.	½	10	
3412 —speciosa	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3414 —Paxtoniana	1 3	..	b. & w.	1	10	
3415 — —Crystal Palace compacta	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3415*a* —mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3415*b* —kermesina	1 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3416 gracilis	1 3	tA	blue	trai.	10	
3416*a* —alba	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3420 Lindleyana rosea	1 3	.	rose	1	10	
3422 ramosa	1 3	†hhP	blue	..	10	

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3428 **Lotus** Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	*Pretty and interesting.*
3430 tetragonolobus	2	hA	yellow	¾	5	*Winged Pea.*
3432 **Love-Lies-Bleeding**	2	..	crim.	3	5	*Graceful, showy flowers, good for back grounds.*
3434 **Love-in-a-Mist**	1 2	..	blue	1	5	*Nigella. Curious and ornamental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy. Dwarf variety pretty.*
3435 White Double	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3436 Blue Spanish	1 2	..	blue	..	5	
3438 White Spanish	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3439 Mixed Spanish	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3444 **Lupinus** albus	2 3	..	white	2	5	*The Lupin family, annual or perennial, are among the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Some are specially charming, having spikes of highly-colored flowers, silvery foliage, and good habit, especially Nos. 3454 and its variety, 3463, 3472, 3479, and 3487, though all the perennials are fine in habit and color. They will flourish in any soil, but a rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. The flowers are pea-shaped and the plants free flowering, meriting extensive cultivation.*
3446 atroviolaceus	2 3	hP	v. & w.	2	5	
3449 arboreus	2 3	..	yellow	4	10	
3450 Cruikshankii	2 3	..	var.	3	5	
3452 Dunnetti superbus	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3454 Hartwegii	2 3	..	b & pk.	..	5	
3456 —albus	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3458 cœlestinus	2 3	..	l. b.	..	5	
3460 hirsutus	1 3	..	blue	2	5	
3460*a* —ruber	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3463 hybridus insignis	2 3	..	d. r.	..	5	
3464 —atrococcineus	2	..	d. scar.	..	5	
3465 luteus		hA	yellow	..	5	
3470 mutabilis	2 3	S	var.	3	5	
3472 nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	½	5	
3475 pilosus	2 3	..	rose	2	5	
3479 polyphyllus	2 3	hP	blue	..	5	
3483 pubescens	2 3	hB	violet	3	5	
3487 subcarnosus	2 3	hA	li. & ro.	1	5	
3489 sulphureus	2 3	..	sul.	..	5	
3493 tricolor elegans	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3	5	
3498 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3500 **Lychnis** Chalcedonica	1 2	..	scarlet	2	5	*Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.*
3505 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3506 —mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
3507 fulgens	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
3509 Haageana hybrida	1	hP	mixed	..	10	
3513 **Madia** elegans	2	hA	yellow	2	5	*Handsome flowers, but should be in a shady position.*
3517 **Malope** grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5	*Mallow-like flowers, and very pretty. Sow early.*
3520 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3524 **Malva** miniata	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5	*Beautiful.*
3530 **Marigold**, African	2 3	hA	lemon	2	25	*Tagetes. Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding.*
3531 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3532 —"El Dorado"	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3534 Dwarf striped	2 3	..	striped	½	5	
3535 Dwarf Gold Striped	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3537 French	2 3	..	orange	1	5	
3538 French, mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3540 Ranunculus	2 3	..	striped	1½	5	
3547 **Martynia** Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5	*Curious, but very handsome plants, for the border.*
3549 proboscidea	2 3	..	vio. sp.	..	5	
3550 lutea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
3552 formosa	..	..	..	..	5	
Marvel of Peru						*See Four O'Clocks.*

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3556 **Matricaria** parthenioides plena	2 3	hA	white	2	5	*Feverfew. Pretty.*
3556*a* eximia plena	2 3	hhP	..	..	5	*Double flowering.*
3556*b* capensis plena	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3557 **Mathiola** bicornis	2 3	hhA	..	½	5	*See, also, "Stocks."*
3558 **Megarrhiza** Californica	1	hP	yellow	20	10	*Vine 20 to 30 feet; fine for trellis and arbors.*
3560 **Melilotus** cœrulea	3	..	blue	1½	5	*Ornamental. Like the Lotus.*
3570 **Mesembryanthemum** tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	*Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry sunny situations. Curious and beautiful.*
3573 —album	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3575 cordifolium variegatum	1 2	..	yellow	1	25	
3576 glabrum	1 2	..	..	¾	10	
3578 **Mignonette**, Sweet-scented	2 3	hA	w.& bf.	..	5	*Reseda, the well-known Frenchman's darling. Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in Winter seeds should be sown in July.*
3579 odorata grandiflora	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3581 aurea, Golden Queen	2 3	..	b. yel.	..	5	
3582 pumila compacta, dwarf	2 3	..	w.& bf.	½	5	
3583 Machet, new and beautiful	2 3	..	..	¾	10	
3585 Crimson Queen	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3587 Parsons's White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3590 Giant Pyramidal	2 3	..	red	1½	5	
3594 Upright	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3595 Miles's Spiral	2 3	..	cr.&bf.	..	5	
3598 **Mimulus** hybridus cupreus	1 3	hP	mixed	1½	10	*Monkey Flower, very showy, musk scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.*
3603 cardinalis	1 2	..	scarlet	..	10	
3608 roseus superbus	1 3	..	rose&y.	..	10	
3610 Roezlii	2 3	..	yellow	½	25	
3612 tigridioides	1 3	†gP	spot.	1	10	
Monk's Hood						*See Aconitum.*
Mourning Bride						*See Scabiosa.*
3620 **Musa** Ensete	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	50	*To this genus belong the Banana and Plantain.*
3625 **Musk** Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10	*Musk scented Mimulus.*
3630 **Myrtle**, Broad-leaved	1 2	gS	white	3	10	*Myrtus. Green-house shrub.*
3631 **Nægelia** hybrida	2	gP	scar.	½	25	*One of the Gesneraceæ, with the leaves richly veined.*
3633 **Nasturtium**, (Tom Thumb)	1 2	hA	yellow	¾	5	*Tropæolum. Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time. The colors of these plants cannot be exceeded. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being dark green.*
3639 —Spotted	2 3	..	s. spot.	..	5	
3645 —Black	2 3	..	black	..	5	
3647 —Bluish Rose	2 3	..	blue	1	5	
3650 —Ruby King	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3654 —Cream-colored (Pearl)	2 3	..	cream	..	5	
3657 —Scarlet	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3658 — —golden foliage	2 3	..	..	..	40	
3660 —Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3662 —Empress of India	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3666 —King of Tom Thumbs	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
3668 — —Golden	2 3	..	gold	..	5	
3670 —Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	..	y. & cr.	..	5	
3672 Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	..	5	
3674 Tom Thumb, mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	

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3677 **Nemesia** compacta alba	2 3	tA	white	1½	10	*Very pretty, neat flowering plants for edges.*
3678 —cœrulea	2 3	..	rose&bl	..	10	
3680 **Nemophila** atomaria	1 3	hA	w&pur	1	5	*This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy culture and deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots, as edgings, in rockeries, or the garden.*
3682 —oculata	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3684 discoidalis	1 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3686 insignis	1 3	..	blue	..	5	
3690 —alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
3694 —marginata	1 3	..	bord.	..	5	
3696 —striata	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	
3698 maculata	1 3	..	spot.	½	5	
3700 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
3701 **Nertera depressa**	2 3	hP	white	cr.	25	*A low, compact, handsome plant. Coral berries.*
3702 **Nicotiana** affinis	2 3	hhA	..	3	10	*New species of Tobacco. Deliciously fragrant flowers.*
3703 **Nierembergia** gracilis	1	gP	w. & li.	1	10	*Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.*
3706 frutescens	2 3	hP	..	2	10	
3706*a* **Nigella**						*See Love-in-a-Mist.*
3707 **Nolana** atriplicifolia	2	hA	b.w.&y	½	5	*Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border. Fine trailing plants.*
3710 —alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3713 lanceolata	2	..	b. & w.	..	5	
3716 paradoxa violacea	2	..	b. & v.	1	5	
3718 prostrata	2	..	blue	trai.	5	
3720 **Nycterinia** selaginoides	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	*Pretty dwarf plants.*
3721 capensis	2 3	..	w. b.	..	5	
3722 **Obeliscaria** pulcherrima	2	†hP	r. & y.	3	5	*Showy bedding plant.*
Œnothera.						*See Evening Primrose.*
3727 **Orobus** lathyroides	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	*These deserve a place in gardens. Elegant pea-blossoms.*
3730 niger	2 3	..	purple	3	5	
3733 **Oxalis** Valdiviana	2	tP	yel.	½	10	*Charming little plants.*
3737 **Oxyura** chrysanthemoides	2 3	hA	..	trai.	5	*Showy Composite.*
3740 **Pæonia** officinalis	2	hP	red	1½	5	*Beautiful hardy plants with large handsome flowers.*
3744 Sinensis	2	..	blush	..	10	
3746 **Palafoxia** Hookeriana	3	hA	..	..	5	*Very good Everlasting.*
3750 **Palava** flexuosa	2 3	hhA	pk.&d.	..	5	*Pretty.*
3752 **Pansy**, Black	1 3	†gP	blk.	½	10	*Viola tricolor. All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and they*
3753 Lord Beaconsfield	1 3	..	violet	..	10	
3754 Quadricolor	1 3	..	4-color.	..	10	
3755 Striped	1 3	..	striped	..	10	
3758 **Emperor WILLIAM**	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3759 Fawn Color	1 3	..	fawn	..	10	
3760 Light-blue	1 3	..	l. bl.	..	10	
3762 Violet margined	1 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3763 Gold margined	1 3	..	..	..	10	
3765 **Five Blotched** (Odier)	1 3	..	spot.	..	25	
3766 Plum Velvet	1 3	..	plum col	..	25	
3767 **Trimardeau**	1 3	..	blotch	..	50	*For continuation see next p.*

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3768 **Pansy,** Black-blue	1 3	†gP	bk.&bl.	½	10	*Obs. continued.*
3769 Bronze colored	1 3	..	..	..	10	*will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, or very early in spring, and preferably in a frame.*
3770 White	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3773 Azure-blue	1 3	..	blue	..	10	
3777 Pure Yellow	1 3	..	yel.	..	10	
3781 Candidissima, "Snow Queen"	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3785 Hybrid, largest	1 3	..	mixed	..	25	
3786 atropurpurea	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3787 atropurpurea alba-marginata	1 3	..	pr.& w.	..	10	
3788 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
Paris Daisy.						*See Chrysanthemum frutescens.*
3790 **Pelargonium,** fancy	2 3	gP	..	2	25	*Beautiful green-house plants. The seed was saved from fine varieties.*
3793 grandiflorum	2 3	..	..	3	50	
3796 peltatum	2 3	..	pur.	2	50	
3803 **Pentstemon** centranthifolius	2 3	hP	ver.	2	10	*Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free flowering. As bedding plants nothing can be more ornamental. They do best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould.*
3804 Clevelandi	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3807 heterophyllus	2 3	..	pink.	..	10	
3810 Palmeri	2 3	..	w.&ro.	..	10	
3820 spectabilis	2 3	..	pur.	4	10	
3821 cordifolius	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
3822 ternatus	2 3	..	p. scar.	3	10	
3824 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	
3830 **Perilla** Nankinensis*	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	*Ornamental leaved, for ribbon gardening and beds.*
3837 laciniatus*	2	..	..	..	5	
3840 **Persicaria,** Red	3	hP	red	..	5	*Showy for back grounds.*
3842 —White	3	..	white	..	5	
3850 **Petunia** grandiflora alba	2 3	†hhP	..	2	5	*These are very ornamental plants, free flowering, fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continue a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house, or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any kind of soil.*
3853 —purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3855 German Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25	
3857 Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr.& w.	..	10	
3858 hybrida unicaulis	2 3	..	pur.	..	50	
3860 German Kermesina	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
3861 Emperor	2 3	..	mixed	..	25	
3863 plena, Finest Double	2 3	..	..	..	50	
3864 Double Lilliput	2 3	..	..	1	75	
3866 Finest Single mixed	2 3	..	..	1½	25	
3868 mixed single	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3870 New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75	
3871 "Inimitable" nana compacta multiflora	2 3	..	..	¾	10	
3871*a* venosa	2 3	..	..	1½	10	*Charming.*
3872 **Phacelia** congesta	2	hP	pur. bl.	..	5	*Fine for Bees.*
3873 **Phlox** Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	*This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially P. Drummondii, an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habits, richness of color,*
3875 —atropurpurea striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3880 —Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. r.	..	10	
3887 —Gen. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
3888 —variabilis atropurpurea	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3893 —Leopoldi	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10	
3894 —fimbriata rosea alba striata	2 3	..	ro.& w.	..	10	
3898 —marmorata rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3900 Radowitzii	2 3	..	white	..	10	

For continuation see next p.

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Phlox Drummondii						
3903 —oculata alba	2 3	hA	w. & l.	1	10	*Obs. continued.*
3906 —Hortensiæflora	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3908 —Garibaldi	2 3	..	scar&w	..	10	
3908*a* —Cleveland	2 3	..	wh&sc.	..	10	
3913 —rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	*and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich loamy soil.*
3916 —coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3919 —Dwarf blood red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3921 —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	2 3	..	crim.	¾	10	
3927 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3930 —grandiflora lilacina	2 3	..	lilac	1	10	
3935 — —coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3937 — —splendens	2 3	..	sc.&w.	..	10	
3938 — —half dwarf	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3940 — —mixed, large	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3944 hybrida superba	2 3	hP	..	3	10	
3947 **Picotee,** White Ground	2 3	hhP	w.&sp.	2	50	*From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented.*
3949 Yellow "	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50	
3951 Slate "	2 3	..	slate	..	50	
3957 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3960 —Extra Fine	2 3	..	..	..	50	
3963 **Pinks,** Chinese Double	2 3	†hB	..	1	5	*Dianthus. A beautiful and ornamental genus, and for beauty and sweetness contain some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden can be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family. Color, neatness, and fragrance cannot be surpassed.*
3970 —Heddewig's	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3972 —Diadem flowered	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3975 —Imperial	2 3	..	..	..	5	
3975*a* —alba plena	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3975*b* —atrosanguinea pl.	2 3	..	d. scar.	..	5	
3980 —Cut-leaved (laciniata)	2 3	..	..	..	10	
3987 —Dwarf	2 3	..	..	½	5	
3995 Dianthus dentosus	2 3	†hP	var.	..	10	
3997 —Gardnierianus	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
4003 —plumarius	1 2	..	r. & w.	½	5	
4004 —fringed	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4010 —superbus nanus	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4011 latifolius pl.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4014 **Pittosporum** undulatum	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25	*Well known green-house shrub. Flowers pretty, and scented.*
4016 **Platystemon** Californicus	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	*California Poppy.*
4022 **Podolepis** chrysantha	2 3	hhA	..	½	5	*Curious and pretty.*
4025 gracilis	2 3	..	red	..	5	
Polemonium						*See Jacob's Ladder.*
4030 **Polyanthus**	1 3	†hP	mixed	½	10	*Primula. Fine varieties.*
4033 Finest	1	..	..	..	25	*From named varieties.*
4035 **Poppy,** perennial (bracteatum)	1	..	red	2	5	*Papaver. Very showy, free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful.*
4037 Prettiest (pulcherrimum)	1	hA	scar.	1	5	
4040 Eastern (orientalis)	1	†hP	r. & w.	..	5	
4042 Scarlet	1	hA	scar.	..	5	
4045 Pæony-flowered	1	..	mixed	..	5	
4047 Carnation	1	..	red	2	5	
4050 Double White	1	..	white	1½	5	
4057 Ranunculus-flowered	1	..	..	..	5	
4064 umbrosum	1	..	crim.	..	5	
4064*a* Danebrog	1	..	sc&wh.	1	10	
4064*b* Mephisto	1	..	sc&spot	..	10	
4065 mixed	1	..	mixed	..	5	

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4067 **Portulaca** splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	½	5	*These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best Annuals for bedding. Oculata, with red stalks, is very fine. The last 7 are* ***double flowers,*** *and are especially beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses, the seed of which always contains many single flowers, which flower earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into bloom. Bloom best in a light sandy soil. The seed will not vegetate till hot weather sets in, and should therefore be sown late.*
4068 —New Bronze	2 3	..	bronze	..	5	
4069 —Red Carnation Striped	2 3	..	strip.	..	5	
4070 —Thellusonii	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4071 —New Pheasant's Eye	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5	
4072 —albiflora	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4074 —aurantiaca	2 3	..	or'nge	..	5	
4078 —caryophylloides	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4082 —Light Straw	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4085 —Light Rose	2 3	..	l. rose	..	5	
4087 —alba oculata (red stalk)	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	5	
4088 —sulphurea	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4089 —Thorburni	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4090 —rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4091 —white and red stripe	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4092 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4095 —Large-flowered flesh	2 3	..	flesh	..	5	
4097 — —rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4100 — —salmon	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
4105 — —buff	2 3	..	buff	..	5	
4107 — —striped	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4111 Double Scarlet	2 3	..	scar.	..	25	
4114 —Orange	2 3	..	orange	..	25	
4117 —Carnation Striped	2 3	..	car. st.	..	25	
4118 —Salmon	2 3	..	salmon	..	25	
4120 —White	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4127 —Purple	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4130 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4133 **Potentilla** atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	*Showy and hardy border plants.*
4137 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4140 **Primula** cortusoides	2	hP	red	1	10	*The Chinese Primroses are fine for Winter and Spring blooming. Free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The P. Japonica is called the "Queen of Primroses."*
4143 Japonica	2	..	mixed	..	10	
4145 English Yellow Primrose	..	..	yel.	..	10	
4156 Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¾	25	
4157 — —New Bright Red	3	..	b. red	..	25	
4158 — —alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4159 — —globosa, finest mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4161 — —punctata atropurpurea	3	..	pur. sp.	..	25	
4169 — —filicifolia alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4170 — — —mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4171 — —rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174 — —globosa rubra	3	..	red	..	50	
4176 — — —alba	3	..	white	..	50	
4183 — —**splendens**	3	..	crim.	..	25	
4187 — —mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190 —plena rubra	3	..	red	..	75	
4193 — —alba	3	..	white	..	75	
4195 — —plena in vars.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
Primrose, Evening (Œnothera)						*The Œnotheras are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubbery borders; the dwarf varieties for rock-work or beds. Œ. acaulis has large shi-* *For continuation see next p.*
4203 bistorta	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	
4205 Drummond's	1 3	tP	yel.	1	5	
4207 Large-flowered	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210 Lamarck's	2 3	hP	..	1½	5	

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					cts.	
4220 **Primrose,** (Evening,) Rose	1 3	hP	rose	1	5	*Obs. continued*
4222 taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	5	*ning white flowers, quite*
4227 tetraptera	2 3	hA	..	..	5	*transparent. Œ. Drummondii is of a rich sulphur*
4230 mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	*color, and profuse flowering.*
4233 **Pyrethrum** atrosanguineum	2 3	hP	dark sc.	1	10	*The last two numbers are*
4235 Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	10	*known as Golden feather,*
4237 parthenium aureum	2 3	..	yel.	½	10	*fine for edgings; No. 4237*
4237*a* —"Golden Gem"	2 3	..	..	..	10	*makes moss like tuft.*
4239 **Reseda** crystallina	2 3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	*Varieties of Mignonette,*
4252 alba	2 3	..	..	..	5	*very curious.*
4256 **Rhodochiton** volubile	2 3	g.cl.	d. pur.	10	25	*Closely related to Lophospermum.*
4258 **Rhododendron** arboreum	1	hS	mixed	..	25	*Grand evergreen shrubs.*
4270 **Ricinus** Borboniensis arboreus	2	hhA	violet	15	5	*The Castor Oil Beans are*
4270*a* Africanus	2	..	div.	8	5	*free growing, tender An-*
4275 Gibsonii	2	..	vio.	5	5	*nuals; very ornamental,*
4276 macrophyllus	2	..	d. pur.	6	5	*and quite tropical in ap-*
4288 sanguineus	2	..	red	..	5	*pearance, when planted*
4289 purpureus, spec. from the Philippines	2	..	pur.	..	5	*singly on lawns.*
4290 **Rivina** humilis	3	gP	white	2	25	*Ornamental in fruit.*
4295 **Rocket,** Sweet	2 3	†hP	w.& p.	..	5	*These well-known useful*
4300 White	2 3	..	white	..	5	*Perennials are free blooming and sweet scented.*
4325 **Rose** Campion	2	..	rose	1	5	*Lychnis. Free blooming and*
4327 White	2	..	white	..	5	*pretty.*
4330 **Rose** of Heaven (Viscaria)	2 3	hA	rose	1	5	
4333 White	2 3	..	white	..	5	*Profuse flowering. Fine for*
4336 elegans picta	2 3	..	sc.& w.	1½	5	*beds. They are easily*
4340 dark-eyed	2 3	..	r. & p.	¾	5	*grown and can be made*
4343 oculata cærulea	2 3	..	blue	2	5	*very useful.*
4345 flos Jovis, (Jove's Flower)	2	hP	red	1½	5	
Rose of Sharon						*See Hibiscus Syriacus.*
4350 **Rudbeckia** amplexicaulis	2	..	yel.	3	5	*Showy Composite.*
4356 **Salpiglossis** azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10	*These annuals are very*
4360 coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	*showy, large flowered, with*
4366 nana	2 3	..	mixed	½	5	*flowers mottled, veined, and*
4367 in vars.	2 3	..	..	1	5	*self-colored. Fine for beds.*
4370 **Salvia** argentea	1	†hP	white	3	5	*No plants can be finer than*
4380 patens	2	†tP	blue	..	25	*these. Sage plants are well*
4387 Rœmeriana	2	hP	crim.	1	10	*known for their brilliant*
4390 splendens	2	†hhP	scar.	3	10	*colors. Fine for bedding*
4394 farinacea	2	..	l. blue	2	10	*and easily grown.*
4397 **Sanvitalia** procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	*Pretty Composite for beds.*

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4400 **Saponaria** Calabrica	2 3	hA	red	1	5	*Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.*
4403 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4406 —marginata	2 3	..	marg.	..	5	
4410 ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4413 **Saxifraga** Aizoon	2	..	white	1	25	*Fine for rock-work, on which they are beautiful.*
4415 Huettiana	2	hA	..	½	25	
4417 **Scabiosa** candidissima	2 3	..	..	2½	5	*The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.*
4420 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4422 dwarf double	2 3	..	..	1½	5	
4425 **Schizanthus** Grahamii	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	*Elegant and very free blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange. Fine for bedding.*
4427 pinnatus	2 3	..	p. v.	1½	5	
4430 porrigens papilionaceus	2 3	..	bk. eyd	..	5	
4433 retusus	2 3	..	r. & o.	2	5	
4436 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4440 in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4443 **Schizopetalon** Walkeri	1 2	tA	white	¾	10	*Curious fringed flowers*
4446 **Scyphanthus** elegans	2 3	..	yel.	2	10	*Fine green-house climber.*
4450 **Sedum** cæruleum	2	hA	blue	¼	10	*Curious and showy. The Stone Crop is one of the best plants for rock-work. Sandy soil.*
4453 Maximowiczii	2	hP	yel.	1	10	
4454 mixed	2	..	mixed	¾	10	
Senecio elegans						*See Jacobæa.*
4455 **Sensitive** plant	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	*Mimosa. Pretty and curious.*
4460 **Silene** Armeria	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	*Catch Fly. Bright colored, free flowering annuals; showy and suitable for rock-work. Light, rich soil.*
4461 pendula	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4462 mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4463 ruberrima	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
4467 Eastern	1 2	hP	..	2	5	
4475 **Smilax** (Myrsiphyllum) asparagoides	2 3	gP	white	6	25	*For table decoration. Fine for florists.*
4480 **Snapdragon**, car. and white	2	hP	c. & w.	1½	10	*The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The plants are free flowering, and succeed in any kind of soil. Should be in all gardens.*
4483 Crimson and white	2	..	cr. & w.	..	10	
4485 Striped	2	..	stri.	..	5	
4488 Scarlet and White	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490 Scarlet	2	..	scar.	..	5	
4492 White	2	..	white	..	5	
4493 luteum	2	..	yel.	..	5	
4495 mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4497 Fine dwarf	2	..	..	½	5	
4498 Tom Thumb, mixed	2	..	..	..	10	
4500 **Sphenogyne** speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	*Pretty, showy annual.*
4502 **Spiræa** ariæfolia	2	hS	white	3	10	*Beautiful shrub, flowering profusely.*
4507 **Spraguea** umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	*Very pretty.*

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4509 **Statice** Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	*Sea Lavender, beautiful for Winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.*
4514 incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	..	10	
4515 sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	10	
4516 candidissima	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4516*a* pseudo armeria	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	10	
4518 **Stenactis** speciosa	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	*Showy purple Composite.*
4520 **Stephanophysum longifolium**	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	25	*An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers.*
4525 **Stevia** serrata	2	gP	flesh	..	10	*Fine for bouquets. Scented.*
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)						
4530 Dwarf, Chestnut	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	*Mathiola. These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments. The flowers are very fragrant, and every garden should have some of the double varieties, as nothing can be finer.*
4530*a* —German Bouquet	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4532 —crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4540 —white	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4540*a* —Semperflorens	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4541 —Brilliant Rose	1 2	..	br. ro.	..	10	
4542 —Fine mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4546 —Large Flowered	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4546*a* —Canary Yellow	1 2	..	l. yel.	2	10	
4546*b* —Blood Red	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
4546*c* —Shining pur. carmine	1 2	..	pur.	..	25	
4548 Ordinary mixed	1 2	..	mixed	1½	5	
4550 Intermediate White	1 2	hhB	white	2	10	
4552 —Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4554 —mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4554*a* Giant Ten Weeks	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4554*b* Perfection	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4556 Wall-flower Leaved	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4556*a* —Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	10	
4558 —mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4560 Winter Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	..	25	
4565 — Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	1 2	..	..	1	25	
4567 — White	1 2	..	white	..	25	
4570 — finest mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
4571 Purple Queen	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
4572 Scarlet "	1 2	..	scar.	..	5	
4573 Mixed "	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4574 **Sultan**, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5	*Centaurea. Pretty border Annuals, with fragrant flowers.*
4577 White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4580 Yellow	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4582 Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4584 **Sunflower**, Californian	2 3	hP	d. y.	2–5	5	*Helianthus. Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds.*
4586 Texan double	3	..	yellow	4	5	
4588 Giant double	3	hA	..	5	5	
4589 Tall Double	3	..	..	..	5	
4590 Dwarf double	2 3	..	..	3	5	
4592 Green centered	3	..	y. & gn.	..	5	
4594 Globe flowered	3	..	yellow	..	5	
4598 **Sweet** William, mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	*A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit, and are admired by all.*
4598*b* Pure White	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4598*c* Auricula flowered	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4598*d* Dunnettii	2 3	..	d. crim.	..	5	
4602 **Tacsonia** Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	6	25	*Beautiful green-house vine.*
4605 **Tagetes** lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5	*Pretty, free flowering. Fine for bedding. See also Marigold.*
4607 signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5	

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4610 **Tassel** Flower, Scarlet	2	hA	scarlet	2	5	*The Cacalias are pretty Annuals, with neat flowers.*
4612 Orange	2	..	orange	..	5	
4613 Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4615 **Torenia** Fournieri	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25	*For borders and baskets.*
4616 **Trachelium** cæruleum	2	†hP	blue	1½	5	*Pretty.*
4617 **Tradescantia** angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10	*Interesting plants.*
4618 **Trifolium** suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	trai.	5	*An ornamental Clover.*
4619 **Tritoma** Uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	*Handsome flowering plants.*
4622 **Tunica** saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	*Pretty for rock-work.*
4624 **Valeriana** alba	1 2	†hB	..	3	5	*Fine border plants, sweet scented.*
4626 rubra	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4627 Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4628 **Venidium** calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	*Pretty*
4630 **Venus's** Looking-glass	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	*Pretty; good edging plants.*
4633 White	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4635 **Venus's** Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	..	..	1	5	*A handsome border flower, easily grown.*
4636 **Verbena** in vars.	2 3	hhP	mixed	trai.	5	*All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental plants, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Seeds saved from fine named varieties.*
4638 hybrida, finest mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4640 —Scarlet Defiance	2 3	..	scarlet	..	10	
4641 —Black Blue, white eye	2 3	..	bl.&wh	..	10	
4643 —candidissima (pure white)	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4644 —auriculæflora	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4646 —Italica striata	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
4648 —cærulea	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
4649 —scarlet, mixed	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
4653 **Veronica**, mixed	2	hP	mixed	½	10	*Pretty border plants; fine colors.*
4653*a* spicata	2 3	..	blue	1	10	
4654 **Vicia** Gerardi	2 3	hA	vio.	4	10	*Pretty pea-shaped flowers.*
4657 **Vinca** alba (pure white)	2 3	tP	white	1	10	*Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders.*
4662 rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
4663 rosea alba	2 3	..	ro. & wh.	..	10	
4665 **Violets**, Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	½	10	*Viola. All of the genus deserve cultivating for their beauty and fragrance.*
4667 The Czar	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4669 White	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4673 **Viola** cornuta, Purple Queen	1 2	..	purple	..	10	*Fine early flowering. See Violets.*
4675 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4677 **Virginian** Stock (Malcomia)	1 2	hA	red	1	5	*Early flowering, fine.*
4680 White	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4682 **Wall** Flower	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	*Favorite sweet-scented flowers, fine colors, and should be used as Spring bedders.*
4684 mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4686 German Double	1 3	..	..	..	25	

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4688 **Whitlavia** grandiflora	1 3	hA	pur.	1½	5	*Pretty bell-shaped flowers, free flowering.*
4689 —alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4692 gloxinoides	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693 **Worms**	2 3	..	scar.	1	5	*Seeds are quite curious.*
4694 **Wigandia** Viguieri	2 3	†tP	red	4	10	*Large leaves, with a fine tropical appearance.*
4696 **Yucca** baccata	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	*Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.*
4701 brevifolia	2 3	..	..	15	10	
4702 macrocarpa	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4705 Whipplei	2 3	..	..	2	10	
4708 **Zinnia** (Double) violacea	2 3	hA	violet	..	5	*Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively grown.*
4710 elegans alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4712 coccinea	2 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4714 lutea plena	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4716 purpurea	2 3	..	purple	1½	5	
4718 salmon rose	2 3	..	salmon	..	5	
4719 orange	2 3	..	orange	2	5	
4720 plena in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4721 mixed Pompon	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4723 Darwinii fl. pl.	2 3	..	..	1½	10	

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

4727 **Aristolochia** Sipho	2	hP	yel. br.	30	25	*Curious flowers, commonly called "Dutchman's Pipe."*
4728 **Asparagus** verticillatus	1	hP	white	12	25	*Most beautiful climber and foliage. Useful for bouquets.*
4730 **Bignonia** radicans	2	..	scarlet	20	5	*Scarlet Trumpet Flower. Beautiful hardy climber.*
4732 **Calampelis** scabra	3	†hP	orange	6	10	*Fine for trellis.*
4734 **Canary** Bird Flower	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	*One of the best old favorites.*
4736 **Cardiospermum** Halicacabum	2 3	..	w. & gr.	..	5	*Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.*
4754 **Clematis** Virginiana	2 3	hP	white	15	5	*Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza, or for making a screen. Should have some support where they are planted out. All are pretty flowering.*
4756 Flammula	1 2	..	..	..	5	
4758 azurea grandiflora	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
4760 —"Sophia"	1 2	..	li. pur.	..	10	
4764 **Clitoria** ternatea	1 2	..	blue	..	10	*Beautiful green-house and conservatory climbers.*
4766 —alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4768 **Cobæa** scandens	2 3	†tP	purple	20	10	*Rapid growing.*

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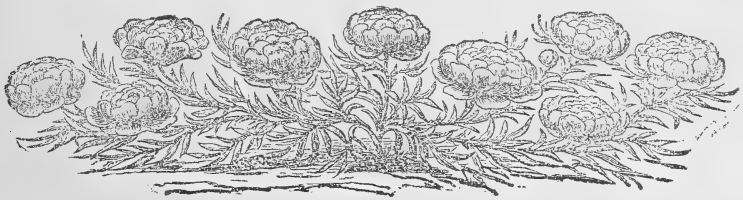
4774 **Convolvulus** aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	*Very pretty, fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.*
4777 major (Morning Glory)	2 3	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780 Mauritanicus	2 3	hP	blue	trai.	10	
Cypress Vine						*See Ipomœa Quamoclit.*
4782 **Dolichos** Lablab	2 3	gP	purple	10	5	*Hyacinth Beans are rapid growing and free flowering. Good for screens.*
4784 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4786 in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4790 **Hedysarum** coronarium	3	†hB	red	3	5	*French (Bush) Honeysuckle.*
4792 —album	3	..	white	..	5	
4796 **Ipomœa** Burridgii	2 3	hA	crim.	10	5	*These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants, fine for green-house and outdoor decoration. All deserve cultivation. Hederacea grandiflora and marmorata have striped leaves.*
4798 coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4800 —lutea	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	
4807 Horsfalliæ	2 3	tP	rose	15	25	
4808 hederacea grandiflora	2 3	..	blue	..	5	
4810 —marmorata	2 3	..	mar.	..	5	
4812 Nil	2 3	..	purple	..	5	
4814 limbata	2 3	..	v. & w.	5	5	
4816 Mexicana alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4820 Bona Nox	2 3	tA	..	10	5	
4824 Learii	2 3	gP	v. b.	..	25	
4826 rubra cærulea	2 3	..	b. & r.	8	10	
4828 — —alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4834 "Madame Anne"	2 3	hA	sc. & w.	10	5	*The well-known Cypress Vine, bears very beautiful bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.*
4835 Quamoclit	2 3	tA	scarlet	..	5	
4837 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4840 —rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
4840*a* —hederæfolia coccinea	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4842 —in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4845 **Kennedya** Comptoniana	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	*These are fine, profuse bloomers for the green-house or conservatory. Succeed best in sandy loam.*
4854 Marryatiæ	1 3	..	scarlet	4	25	
4856 rubicunda	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
4861 **Lathyrus** odoratus, (Sweet Peas, "Butterfly"	1 3	hA	red	..	5	*Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The variety of color and the sweet-scented flowers make them desirable for every garden. To bloom early, the seed should be sown in the Autumn. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delightfully fragrant.*
4861*a* —"Adonis" Carmine	1 3	..	car.	..	5	
4862 —White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4864 —Light Blue and Purple	1 3	..	l. b. & p.	..	5	
4865 —Dark Red	1 3	..	d. red	..	5	
4868 —Blush	1 3	..	blush	..	5	
4872 —Tricolor, "Capt. Clark"	1 3	..	tri.	..	5	
4874 —Black Purple	1 3	..	purple	..	5	
4876 —Striped	1 3	..	stri.	..	5	
4878 —Invincible Scarlet	1 3	..	scarlet	..	5	
4879 —Princess Beatrice	2 3	..	car.	..	5	
4880 —mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4882 Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	8	5	
4884 —White	2	..	white	..	10	
4884*a* Lord Anson's	1 3	..	blue	6	5	
4884*b* " " albus	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4885 Painted Lady	2 3	hA	rose	4	5	
4886 **Lophospermum** scandens	2 3	tP	d. & ro.	8	10	*Showy green-house plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers*

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	*General Observations.*
					cts.	
4888 **Maurandya** antirrhiniflora	1 3	†gP	pur.	10	10	*Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the green-house and garden. Should be in every collection.*
4890 Barclayana	1 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4892 —alba	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4894 Emeryana rosea	1 3	..	rose	..	10	
4895 purpurea grandiflora	1 3	..	pur.	..	10	
4896 semperflorens rosea	1 3	..	rose	..	10	
4897 —violacea	1 3	..	violet	..	10	
4900 in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
Nasturtium, (Tall varieties,)						
4902 Blood colored	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5	*Tropæolum majuss. Very good for screens or stone walls. All are very showy in flower, and are desirable acquisitions to gardens.*
4904 Yellow	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4906 Schillingi, bright yellow	2 3	..	o. yel.	..	5	
4910 Scheurman's	2 3	..	spot.	..	5	
4910*a* —coccineum	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4912 hemisphæricum	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4912*a* Roeglianum	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
4912*b* **Passiflora** cærulea	2 3	hP	blue	10	10	*Passion Flowers are very pretty and curious.*
4913 —grandiflora	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4915 **Phaseolus** Caracalla	2 3	..	lilac	5	10	*Desirable climber, producing curious snail-like and sweet-scented flowers.*
4916 **Thunbergia** alata	2 3	†hhP	bff & d.	..	5	*Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.*
4918 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4920 —aurantiaca	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4922 —Bakeri	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4924 —Fryeri	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
4926 —sulphurea	2 3	..	sul.	..	5	
4928 —intus alba	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4930 —in vars.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4932 **Tropæolum** canariense	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	5	*These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or out-door decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also Nasturtium. Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.*
4934 Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	5	
4936 —Brilliant	2 3	..	d. s.	..	5	
4938 —Crystal Palace	2 3	..	br. red	..	5	
4944 —Queen Victoria	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
4946 —Lucifer	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948 —Spitfire	2 3	..	..	..	5	
4948*a* —Crown Prince of Prussia	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4948*b* —Lilli Smith	2 3	..	cr. sc.	..	10	
4950 —fulgens	2 3	..	..	..	10	
4954 pentaphyllum	2 3	†gP	o. & y.	4	10	
4956 tricolorum	2 3	..	o. & p.	..	25	



Double Portulacca.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	*General Observations.*
					cts.	
4964 **Abobra** viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	*Pretty scarlet fruit.*
4966 **Benincasa** cerifera	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	*Black, wax-like gourd.*
4968 **Bryonopsis** laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	..	red	5	10	*Very ornamental.*
4970 **Coccinia** Indica	2 3	..	..	6	10	*Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning red when ripe.*
4972 **Cucumis** erinaceus	2 3	hhA	yel.	8	5	*Extremely rapid growth and curious fruits.*
4973 acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4974 flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5	
4976 grossulariæformis	2	..	..	6	5	
4978 odoratissimus	2	..	..	..	5	
4980 perennis	2 3	..	..	15	5	
4981 **Cyclanthera** explodens	2	hhA	..	8	10	*Curious.*
4981*a* **Epopepon** vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	*Ornamental.*
Cucurbita						*See Gourds.*
Gourds						
4982 Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	*Fine for screens, being very rapid growing, with curious fruits. No. 4990 is the Dipper Gourd. No. 4982 the Mock Orange.*
4983 Egg-shaped	2	..	..	10	5	
4984 Apple shaped	2	..	..	..	5	
4986 vittata (green bottom)	2	..	..	15	5	
4988 Hercules' Club	2	..	..	..	5	
4990 lagenaria (bottle gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4991 " " (Miniature)	2	..	..	..	5	
4994 Melopepo, miniature	2	..	..	10	5	
4996 —striped	2	..	..	12	5	
4997 mixed	2	..	..	10–15	5	
4997*a* Siphon	3	hhP	..	10	5	
5006 **Martynia** proboscidea	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	*Curious, fine for pickles.*
5008 **Momordica** balsamina	2 3	..	yel.	10	5	*The well-known Balsam Pear and Apple.*
5010 charantia	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5012 Elaterium	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5014 **Mukia** scabrella	3	..	..	..	10	*Fruit reddish when ripe.*
5018 **Phaseolus** multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	*Scarlet Runner bean.*
5020 **Scotanthus** tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	25	*Bears pretty fruit.*
5022 **Solanum**, white Egg Plant	3	tA	..	1	5	*The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.*
5024 scarlet "	3	..	scar.	..	5	
5026 striped "	3	..	stri.	2	5	
5038 Pseudo-Capsicum nanum	3	gP	white	1	10	
5040 Wetherill's Hybrid	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042 robustum	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046 capsicastrum	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10	
5047 Hendersonii	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
5048 **Trichosanthes** colubrina	3	..	white	4	10	*Serpent Cucumber. Curious.*
5050 coccinea	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052 palmata	3	..	white	..	10	

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS

FOR THE FORMATION OF

WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail	*Time of Flowering*	*Hardiness and Duration*	*Color of the Flower*	*Height in Feet*	*Price per Packet*	*General Observations.*
					cts.	
5054 **Acroclinium** roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	*One of the most beautiful Everlastings, much used for winter bouquets.*
5056 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5057 —mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
5058 —roseum, Double	2	..	rose	..	10	
5059 —album, Double	2	..	white	..	10	
5060 **Ammobium** alatum	2	hhP	white	2	5	*Pretty, and easily cultivated.*
5062 **Gomphrena** globosa	2	hA	red	1	5	*The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers, also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.*
5064 —alba	2	..	white	..	5	
5066 —carnea	2 3	..	pink	..	5	
5070 —striata	2	..	stri.	..	5	
5071 —nana compacta	2	..	v. red	½	5	
5072 —in vars.	2	..	mixed	1	5	
5074 aurantiaca	2 3	..	or'nge	..	5	
5076 **Helichrysum** bracteatum	2 3	..	yel.	2	5	*Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets.*
5078 —album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
5080 —macranthum	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
5081 —mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
5086 Blood Red	2 3	..	d. red	1	10	
5098 monstrosum double	2 3	..	mixed	2	5	
5100 — —dwarf	2 3	..	..	½	5	
5107 **Helipterum** Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	*Resemble Helichrysum, and are used in the same way.*
5108 anthemoides	2	..	..	..	10	
5110 **Rhodanthe** maculata	2 3	..	rose	..	10	*Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.*
5114 —alba	2 3	..	white	..	10	
5118 Manglesii	2 3	..	rose	½	10	
5118*a* —alba nana	2 3	..	white	..	40	
5119 mixed	2 3	..	mixed	1	10	
5120 **Xeranthemum** annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	*One of the oldest Everlastings, retaining their color and form longest of all.*
5122 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5125 multiflorum	2	..	purple	..	5	
5126 —album	2	..	white	..	5	
5127 —superbissimum	2	..	dbl. pl.	..	10	

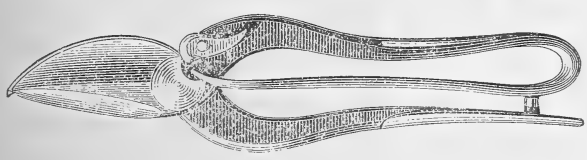
SEEDS OF

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	*Time of Flowering*	*Hardiness and Duration*	*Color of the Flower*	*Height in Feet*	*Price per Packet*	*General Observations.*
					cts.	
5128 **Agrostis** nebulosa*	2	hA	ap.	1	5	*Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of A. nebulosa are very delicate.*
5130 pulchella	2	..	..	..	5	
5132 minutiflora	2	..	..	..	10	
5136 **Andropogon** argenteus*	3	hP	..	3	5	*Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.*
5138 **Arundo** Donax	3	..	..	10	5	*Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental.*
5140 —fol. variegata*	3	..	..	..	10	
5142 festucoides variegata*	3	..	..	4	10	
5144 **Avena** sterilis	2 3	hA	..	3	5	*Animated Oats. Very curious.*
5150 **Briza** geniculata	2	..	..	1	5	*Quaking Grass, so called on account of the quaking character of the spikelets.*
5152 gracilis	2	..	..	..	5	
5154 maxima	2	..	..	1½	5	
5158 **Brizopyrum** siculum	2	..	..	¾	5	*Fine dwarf species of Spike Grass.*
5160 **Bromus** brizæformis	2	hP	..	2	5	*Interesting, but hardly useful. To this genus belongs that pest of the farmer, the Chess or Cheat Grass.*
5162 macrostachyus	2	..	..	..	5	
5164 madritensis	2	..	..	..	5	
5165 **Ceratochloa** pendula	2 3	..	..	..	25	*Elegant for Clumps.*
5165*a* **Chloropsis** Blanchardiana	2	tP	..	..	25	*Pretty.*
5166 **Chloris** barbata	2	..	..	1	5	*Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.*
5168 truncata "vera"	2	..	..	¾	5	
5170 **Chrysurus** cynosuroides	2	hA	..	1	5	*A pretty ornamental grass.*
5172 **Coix** lachryma	2 3	..	..	1½	5	*Job's Tears, so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.*
5174 Chinensis	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5175 **Cryptopyrum** Richardsoni	2	..	..	2	10	
5175*a* **Cynosurus** elegans	2	hP	..	..	5	*Handsome Dog's Tail Grass.*
5175*b* **Dactylis** glaucescens	2	..	..	3	10	*Glaucous Orchard Grass.*
5176 **Eleusine** barcinonensis	2 3	hA	..	1	5	*Crab or Yard Grass. E. Indica, Wire Grass, is common in door-yards.*
5176*a* corocana	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5176*b* Indica	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5178 **Elymus** hystrix	2 3	hP	..	4	5	*From the Crimea. Odd.*

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	*Time of Flowering*	*Hardiness and Duration*	*Color of the Flower*	*Height in Feet*	*Price per Packet*	*General Observations.*
					cts.	
5180 **Eragrostis** elegans	2	hA	ap.	1	5	*Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets.*
5182 amabilis	2	..	..	..	5	
5183 Abyssinica	2	..	..	..	5	
5184 maxima	2	..	..	..	10	
5185 suaveolens	2	..	..	..	5	
5188 **Erianthus** Ravennæ	2 3	hP	..	10	5	*Plume Grass. A very fine and stately looking grass.*
5190 —foliis variegatis*	2 3	..	.	..	10	
5192 **Eulalia** Japonica	2 3	..	..	5	10	*One of the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.*
5195 **Festuca** heterophylla	2 3	..	..	2	5	*Fescue Grass Ornamental.*
5196 glauca	..	..	..	..	10	
5198 **Gymnothrix** (Pennisetum) caudata	2 3	tP	..	..	10	*Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.*
5200 Japonica	2 3	..	..	6	10	
5202 latifolia	2 3	..	..	8	10	
5205 **Gynerium** argenteum*	2 3	..	..	..	5	*Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.*
5206 —niveo-vittatum	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5207 —fol. variegatum*	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5208 jubatum	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5210 roseum*	2 3	..	..	..	10	
5212 **Hordeum** jubatum	2 3	hA	..	2	5	*Squirrel Tail Grass.*
5214 **Isolepis** gracilis	2 3	..	..	½	5	*Very pretty rush-like grass.*
5216 **Lagurus** ovatus	2 3	..	..	2	5	*Hare's Tail Grass.*
5218 **Lasiagrostis** argentea	2 3	hP	..	3	5	*Fine for Winter Bouquets.*
5225 **Panicum** virgatum	2 3	hP	..	4	5	*Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.*
5226 sulcatum	2 3	..	..	3	10	
5228 **Pennisetum** villosum	2 3	..	..	1½	5	*Ornamental grass.*
5229 **Poa** amabilis	2 3	..	..	2	10	*Pretty ornamental grass.*
5230 **Setaria** macrochæta	2 3	hA	..	1½	5	*Ornamental grass.*
5234 **Stipa** pennata*	2	hP	..	..	5	*Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.*
5235 elegantissima	2	..	..	..	10	
5237 **Tricholæna** violacea	2 3	..	..	..	10	*A very pretty grass.*
5242 **Tripsacum** dactyloides	2 3	..	..	4	5	*Sesame Grass. A singular, tall-growing grass.*
5248 **Zea** Japonica	2 3	hA	..	3	5	*Ornamental varieties of Corn. Z. Japonica has beautifully striped leaves.*
5252 Curagua Maize	2 3	..	..	..	5	
5255 New Miniature Maize	2 3	..	..	..	5	



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

The Best of All.

No. 1, 7 inches..$2 00 each. No. 3, 9 inches..$3 00 each.
" 2, 8 " .. 2 50 " " 4, 10 " .. 3 50 "

AMERICAN CRESCENT SCUFFLE HOE.

Handled.....50c. each.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported from the most reliable seed growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarest sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season and TRUE TO NAME.

COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for	$4 00
50	do. do. do. do. "	2 00
25	do. do. "	1 00
12	do. do. "	50
25	do. More Rare Annuals "	2 00
10	do. do. do. "	1 00
50	do. Choice Green-house Seeds, "	8 00
25	do. do. do. do. "	4 00
12	do. do. do. do. "	2 50
20	do. do. Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for	1 00
50	do. do. American Seeds for European Culture, for	4 00
25	do. do. do. do. do. do. for	2 00

All Strictly Our Own Selection.

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame, or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. *Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering.*

In ordering these Collections, *please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.*

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.	
1—18	Double Quilled German	$0 50
4—12	" " "	40
7— 6	" " "	25
9—16	" Dwarf "	50
10—12	" " "	40
13— 6	" " "	25
16—12	New Dwarf Bouquet	50
17— 8	" " "	40
19— 6	" " "	25
25— 6	" Shakespeare	30
28—12	Pyramidal German	50
31— 6	" "	25
35—12	" Dwarf Bouquet	50
36— 8	" " "	40
39— 6	" " "	25

No.	Varieties.	
40—12	Emperor	$0 75
41— 8	"	50
45— 6	"	40
46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	1 25
48—18	" " "	1 00
51—12	" " "	60
54— 8	" " "	50
54*a*- 6	" " "	35
57—12	Imbrique Pompon	50
58— 8	" "	40
60— 6	" "	25
61— 8	Dwarf Pæony Perfection	50
62— 6	" " "	40
62*a*- 4	Lilliput	25

ASTERS—*Continued.*

No.	Varieties.	
63—12	Chrysanthemum-flowered	$0 75
64— 8	" "	50
66— 6	" "	40
67—18	Dwarf " "	1 00
69—12	" " "	75
70— 8	" " "	50
72— 6	" " "	35
75—12	Large-flowered Rose	75
75— 8	" "	50
76— 6	New Victoria Needle	65
77—6	Large-flowered Rose	40
80—6	White-centered Crown	30
83—12	Betteridge's Quilled	50
84— 8	Betteridge's Quilled	$0 40
86— 6	" "	25
88—12	New Victoria	75
89— 8	" "	60
92— 6	" "	40
92*b*—12	Needle or Hedge-hog	75
93— 6	" "	40
95—12	Uhland	50
98— 6	"	50
101— 8	New Schiller	30
102— 6	"	25
104— 6	Goliath	35
106— 4	New Washington	50

Beans

GERMAN TEN WEEKS AND OTHER STOCKS.

Sow at the same time, and treat in precisely the same manner as Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

☞ In ordering, *please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.*

COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.	
107—24	Dwarf German Ten Weeks	$1 25
110—18	" " "	1 00
113—12	" " "	75
115— 8	" " "	50
116— 6	" " "	35
119—12	" Bouquet "	65
120— 6	" " "	40
121—24	" Large Flowering	1 25
125—18	" " "	1 00
128—12	" " "	75
131— 8	" " "	50
132— 6	" " "	40
134— 8	Pyramidal Dwarf "	60
137— 6	" " "	50
138—12	Tree or Giant Ten Weeks	1 00
139— 6	" " "	60
140— 8	New Tree or Giant Ten Weeks	$0 50
143— 6	" " Perfection	40
146—12	Wall Flower-leaved Dwarf	60
147— 6	" " "	40
152— 8	Intermediate German	50
152*a*—6	" "	40
153— 6	Dwarf Perpetual	40
155— 4	New East Lothian Autumn	40
161—12	Fine Winter	60
162— 8	" "	50
164— 6	" "	40
165— 4	Dwarf Bouquet Winter	40
167— 5	Corcadeau Winter	40
170—12	Double German Wall Flower	1 00
171— 8	" " " "	75
173— 6	" " " "	60

ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

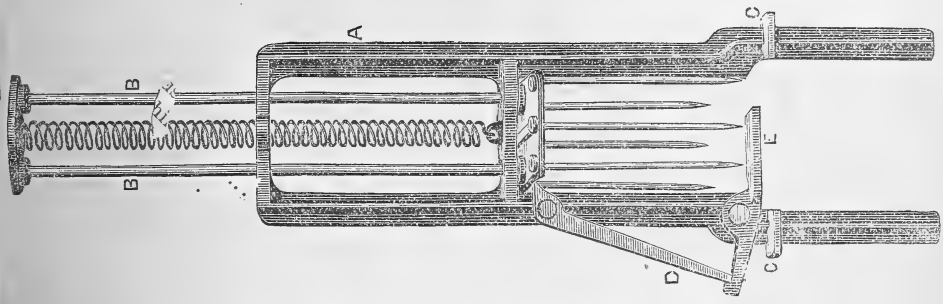
COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.	
176—12	Dwarf Rocket Larkspur	$0 50
177— 6	" " "	40
—10	Tall " "	50
18[illegible] 6	" " "	40
182—	[illegible]w Bismarck "	40
183— 6	[illegible] Candelabrum Larkspur	40
185— 6	Ne[illegible]eror Larkspur	40
191— 6	Ranun[illegible] flowered Larkspur	30
194— 8	Tall Bra[illegible]g "	40
194*a*—6	" " "	30
195— 8	Convolvulus minor	25
196—12	Finest Dwarf Snapdragon	50
197— 6	" " " "	40
200—12	Double Prize Hollyhocks	1 00
201— 8	" " " "	75
203— 6	" " "	60
212—12	Marvel of Peru	50
212*a*— 8	" "	40
215— 6	Marvel of Peru variegated leaves	35
218—12	Double Carnation Poppies	40
221—12	Pæony-flowered "	40
222— 6	D'ble Dwarf Pæony-flo'd Poppy	35
224— 6	Ranunculus-flowered Poppy	35
228— 8	Double Dwarf Scabious	35
230— 6	Dwarf Double Sweet Scabious	30
231— 8	Large flowered Tall "	35
232— 6	" " " "	25
233—10	Beautiful Double Zinnia	50
234— 6	" " "	40
235— 8	Dwarf " "	60
236— 6	" " "	50
239—12	Sweet Peas	50
240— 8	" Large-flowered	35
242—10	Double French Marigold	40
244— 6	" " "	30
245— 6	" African "	30
246— 6	Centaurea Cyanus (Blue Bottle)	40
247—12	Annual Chrysanthemum	40
247*a*— 6	" " Large-flowered	40
248—18	Fine Heartsease, or Pansy	1 00
249—12	" " "	75
250— 8	" " "	60
251— 6	" " "	50
254—12	Fine China P'k (Heddewigii, etc.)	50
254*a*— 8	" " "	40

No.	Varieties.	
255— 6	Fine China P'k (Heddewigii, etc.)	$0 30
257—12	Helichrysum, or Eter'l Fl's fl. pl.	60
257*a*—10	" " " "	50
257*b*— 8	" " " "	40
257*c*— 6	" " " "	30
259— 6	" monstrosum nanum "	35
260— 8	Fine Salpiglossis	40
261— 8	Salpiglossis, Dwarf	40
262— 6	" "	30
263— 6	Schizanthus	40
266— 6	Double Dwarf Jacobæa	40
267—12	Beautiful Single Dahlia	1 00
268— 6	" " "	50
269—12	Fine Large-flowering Petunias	1 25
272— 6	" "	75
273—12	Double Fringed "	1 50
274— 6	" " "	90
275—12	Double "	1 50
278— 6	" "	80
279—12	Digitalis (Fox Glove)	40
281—10	Beautiful Phlox Drummondii	75
283—12	" Portulaca	60
286— 6	Double "	1 00
289—12	Amarantus (ornamental foliage)	50
290— 6	Xeranthemum	35
292— 6	Globe Amaranths (Everlasting Flowers)	40
294—12	Lobelia	50
295— 6	"	40
296— 6	Cyclamen Persicum and grandiflorum	1 00
298—12	Tall Nasturtium	40
298*a*—8	" "	30
301—12	Dwarf Tom Thumb Nasturtium	50
302— 8	" " "	40
304—10	French Camellia-flow'd Balsams	75
308— 5	" " " Imp'd	50
310— 8	Hardy Ipomœas	40
313—25	Ornamental Grasses	1 00
314—12	" "	50
316—12	Small Ornamental Gourds	50
317—25	Fine Cannas	1 50
319—12	" "	75
320— 8	" "	50

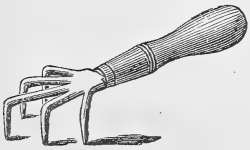
COLLECTIONS.—*Continued.*

No.	Varieties.	
321—6	Fine Cannas (dark leaved)	$0 50
322—50	German Carnation and Picotee	4 00
325—25	" " "	2 00
328—18	" " "	1 50
329—12	" " "	1 00
330— 6	" " "	60
330*a*—12	Dianthus plumarius Scoticus fl. pl	1 25
331— 8	Nemophila	35
334— 6	Alpine Plants	40
340—12	Aquilegia	40
343—12	Campanula	40
346— 6	Fine Sweet William	40
351— 6	Coleus	75
353—12	"	1 50
354—18	"	2 00
355—12	Fringed Chinese Primrose	1 50
356—10	" " "	1 25
357— 8	Fringed Chinese Primrose	$1 00
357*a*— 6	" " "	75
357*b*—6	Double " "	1 50
358—12	Fuchsia	1 25
360—12	Heliotrope	1 00
361— 6	"	60
364—12	Tropæolum Lobbianum	50
365— 6	" "	30
366— 8	Solanum	60
367— 6	Tuberous-rooted Begonias	1 00
368—10	Mignonette	50
370—12	Ricinus (Castor Oil Beans)	40
371— 6	" " "	25
372— 6	Verbena	60
375— 6	Potentilla, Double	75
380—12	Ferns	1 25
385— 6	Lantana	60



OLMSTEDS' MOLE TRAP.—$1.50 Each.

LANGS' WEEDER.—30 cents Each.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER.—25 cents Each.

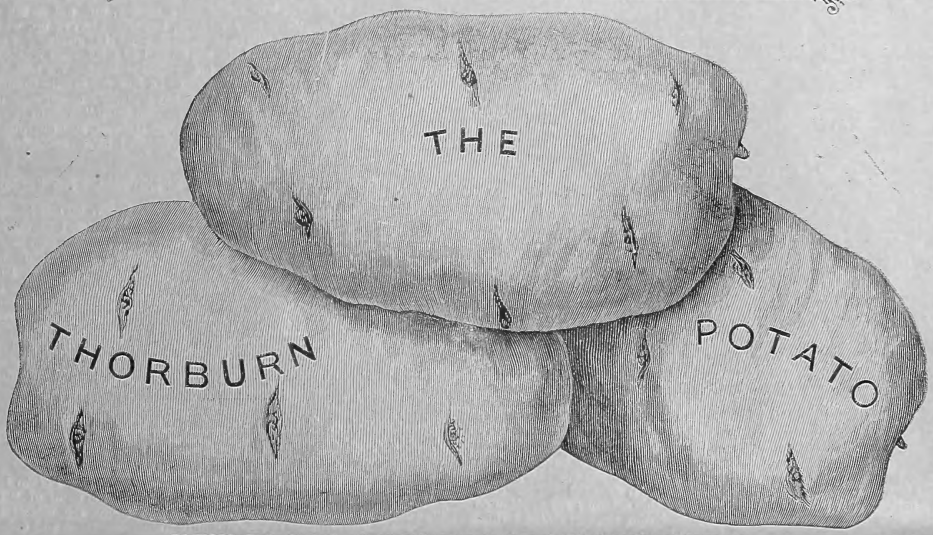
LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

	PER OZ.
Ageratum Mexicanum, "Dwarf Blue Gem"	$0 50
Alyssum maritimum (*Sweet Alyssum*)	40
Asters, mixed China	50
" Truffauts Fine Mixed, *own growth, very superior*	1 00
Balsams, mixed Double Paris	40
" double pure white, "	1 00
" double crimson, "	1 00
Balloon Vine	30
Canary bird Flower	50
Candytuft, best white ℔ lb. $1 00	25
Carnation Pink (*Common*)	75
" extra fine double, mixed	3 00
Centaurea candidissima	4 00
" gymnocarpa	1 00
Cineraria maritima (*Dusty Miller*)	40
Cobæa scandens	1 50
Cockscomb, mixed	50
Convolvulus major (*mix. Morn'g Glory*) ℔ lb. $0 50	15
" **minor** (*dwarf*) " 75	25
Cypress Vine (*red or white*)	40
Four O'Clocks, finest mixed, ℔ lb. $0 75	20
" New Dwarf White	35
Gaillardia picta Lorenziana	60
Globe Amaranths, (*Bachelor's Buttons*), mixed	30
Hollyhock, splendid double, mixed	60
Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket	30
Lobelia Erinus speciosa	1 25
Lupins, mixed	25
Marigold, "New Meteor"	35
Mignonette, sweet ℔ lb. $0 75	15
" "Crimson Queen"	40
" "Golden Queen"	40

	PER OZ.
Mignonette, French Matchet, *fine for pots*	$0 75
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb "Empress of India	40
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed	30
Nemophila, mixed	25
Pansy, or Heart's Ease, mixed from 75 cents to	5 00
Peas, Sweet, mixed ℔ lb. $0 50	15
Petunia, fine mixed, spotted and striped	1 00
Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed	50
" " large-flowering, mixed	75
" " **grandiflora splendens**	1 00
" " **"Garibaldi,"** *Dwarf crimson white eye*	1 00
Pink, mixed Double China	40
Poppy, mixed Carnation ℔ lb. $0 75	25
Portulaca, splendid mixture	40
" best mixed *double*	5 00
Pyrethrum, "Golden Feather"	1 00
Ricinus sanguineus, *red stalked Castor beans* ℔ lb. $0 50	15
Salvia splendens, rich scarlet	3 00
Smilax, fine for florists	2 00
Snapdragon, mixed tall	35
" mixed dwarf	35
Stock, English Ten Weeks, mixed	75
" Finest German Ten Weeks	3 00
" Finest Winter, or Brompton	4 00
Sunflower, double Californian	25
Sweet William, fine Auricula flowered	30
Thunbergia, fine mixed	40
Verbena, hybrid mixed $1 00 to	3 00
Wallflower	35
Zinnia, finest double, mixed, ℔ lb. $4 00	40

"THE THORBURN" POTATO!

A NEW SEEDLING "WITH BEAUTY THAT IS ALL ITS OWN!"



NEW BLOOD OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT.

EARLIER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN THE BEAUTY OF HEBRON OF WHICH IT IS A

SELF SEEDLING

It was not produced by crossing with any other variety. The seed bolls were found in a large field of "Beauty of Hebron." Being a **SELF SEEDLING,** *it partakes of all the* **PURE, REFINED, UNADULTERATED** *qualities of its parent without any admixture of baser blood.*

From the first year it has shown, and rapidly developed superior and marked qualities, which place it in the front rank of Early Market varieties.

In quality it is fully equal to its parent, which of itself is high praise, but it is a stronger grower, and as a field crop will yield at least a third more per acre. So far it has grown wonderfully smooth and handsome, and what is more extraordinary, a hollow or unsound one has not been seen. Another important claim we make for it is, that a measured bushel will weigh from three to five pounds more than the same measure of any other variety, and yet it is not **HEAVY** *in the sense of being soggy when cooked. It is dry and floury, with a compact and fine grain. In fact the main essentials required in a new, early market variety are combined in a wonderful degree in* **"THE THORBURN" POTATO,** *such as size, beauty, table qualities, earliness and productiveness.*

The originator writes to us under date of March 5, 1885:

"As you have already introduced several valuable and standard varieties, three of which "originated with me, I now take pleasure in passing the entire control of this valuable early "market variety into your hands, with the expectation that you will, for the third time, be credited "by the potato-loving public with having introduced the **VERY BEST EARLY VARIETY KNOWN.**"

Price	per barrel, $10.00	per bushel, $5.00	per half-bushel, $3.00
	" peck, 2.00	" half-peck, 1.50	by mail { 1 pound, 75 cents. 3 " $2.00

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS. J. M. THORBURN & CO. No. 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

Read some of the Reports of the New Seedling "The Thorburn" Potato.

E. S. Carman, Editor and Proprietor of the "Rural New Yorker," says:

"The Thorburn" Potato—First Test.

Four pieces yielded 7¼ lbs., 45 tubers—30 marketable. Among the best, five weighed two lbs. Yield per acre, ——. Vines medium as to stem and foliage. About as early as Early Rose.

Second Test.

Matured August 13; planted April 15; bad season. Four pieces yielded 7½ lbs., 29 tubers, of which 24 were marketable. Among the best, 5 weighed 2 lbs. 9 oz. Yield per acre, 453.75 bushels. Shape cylindrical-oblong, sometimes flattened. The smaller ones often nearly round. Eyes medium. Skin white. Close in hill. Eaten the same day they were dug, my judgment is that they are of the very best quality. Flesh dry, white and mealy.

Gen. W. H. Noble, Bridgeport, Ct., August 24, 1885, writes:

"The Thorburn" Potato you sent me last spring was planted, but quite late, and not in a very favorable position, but it matured early.

It produced me nearly a peck of very handsome, all large, Potatoes. My family pronounce them very fine-flavored and delicate.

I intend next year to plant them for my table supply.

A Valuable Acquisition in the Potato Line.

Jonathan Talcott, Rome, N. Y., August 26th, 1885, writes:

In regard to "The Thorburn" Potato which you ask my opinion of, will say that the Potato sent me for trial was cut to single eyes and planted with several other Seedlings sent me for trial also, with such standard sorts as Beauty of Hebron and Early Ohio to compare them with. Upon receiving your letter asking my opinion, I dug sample hills of "The Thorburn," also Early Ohio, both of which were cooked by boiling and baking of each sort. "The Thorburn" yielded much the best, and the quality of the Potatoes when cooked were also better than the Ohio. We have used the Beauty of Hebron as our family Potato this season thus far, except the test of Ohio with "The Thorburn." Wife said "The Thorburn" was the best Potato she had seen this season; my opinion coincides with her decision in this trial. From the test stated I think it a valuable acquisition in the Potato line; its time of ripening for this test the same as Beauty of Hebron.

A 5-oz. Potato Planted May 10, Yielded 85 Potatoes.

James Hunter, Glendale, Mass., Aug. 25th, 1885, writes:

It is a pleasure to report to you my success with "The Thorburn" Potato. The one you so kindly sent to me weighed about five ounces, and was planted about the 10th of May (I am sorry to say that I was careless enough not to set down the exact date), and was dug on the 5th of August. This is not a very good year for Potatoes in this section.

"The Thorburn" Report: Seed Potato weighed 5 ounces; planted about May 10th; dug August 5th; number of Potatoes, 85—66 large, 19 small—weighed 19 lbs.

My family tried a few of them on the 7th of August, and found them of best quality, white and mealy. I am very highly pleased with it.

E. Haentze, Fon-du-Lac, Aug. 27th, 1885, writes:

"The Thorburn" Potato will undoubtedly surpass the old best-proved Beauty of Hebron in earliness, yield and table qualities; it is from ten to fourteen days earlier, of finer quality (I think) than the Beauty of Hebron, and its yield by a very unfavorable season is enormous, 38 lbs., by no extra care given to it, after rainy weather lasting four weeks, rain every day; no sign of rot. So far, if I say it will surpass the Beauty of Hebron, which to me, has stood above all others, it is saving a good deal, after many years trial with Early Ohio, Clark's No. 1, Early Sunrise, Mayflower, Chicago Market, and others.

Very Prolific, Uniform in Size, Excellent Table Quality.

F. M. Hexamer, office of the American Garden, New York, August 28, 1885, writes:

"The Thorburn" Potato has done splendidly with me. It is a large, handsome Potato, very prolific, remarkably uniform in size, and of excellent table quality. Its flesh is pure white, fine grained, and while it cooks through completely and quickly, it does not fall all to pieces.

An Excellent Potato, Strong Grower, Yields Well.

Henry Ensch, Rose Hill, Ills., Sept. 9th, 1885, writes:

In reply to your request about "The Thorburn" Potato, I must state that it is an excellent Potato in every respect. It ripens a little earlier than the Ohio It is a strong grower, yields well—say from twelve to twenty in a hill—with hardly any small ones. If planted in rich soil the tubers will grow to an enormous size. It is a very fine Potato for table use. I am proud of it that I can state these facts to you as true.

Quality Unsurpassed, Smooth as an Apple.

J. M. Todd, Paterson, N. J., August 31, 1885, writes:

I cut "The Thorburn" Potato into about a dozen pieces of one eye; twelve of these came up. They were planted at one end of a piece of Hebrons, and were all up three or four days before the Hebron began to show. The vines were strong, but not so tall as the Hebron, and matured very rapidly, beginning to dry up, while many of the Hebron were still in blossom. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there were between 30 and 40 good-sized potatoes, smooth as an apple, and nearly as many smaller ones. We boiled a few, and found the quality unsurpassed. In fact, my family thought them superior to our Hebron, which I have always considered the best Potatoes I have ever raised. "The Thorburn" Potato is unquestionably a much earlier Potato than the Hebron, and the quality is certainly as good and probably better, which I have considered as almost impossible.

Handsome Potato, Great Yielder, Dry, White, Fine Flavor.

M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., August 31, 1885, writes:

Last spring I received a Potato numbered 101, which I planted in the garden at the same time I planted my other Potatoes, and in the same kind of soil, with no extra care. The tops have been dead some time, but as I understood I was to dig it September 1st, I left it until to day. This morning I dug 38¾ lbs. of my handsome Potatoes, nearly all of them being large and smooth. I picked out a number of the medium sized ones, and had them cooked for dinner, a part of them baked and the rest boiled, and we all pronounced them the finest we have had this year, being dry, white and fine flavored. Judging from this one test, I call it a handsome Potato, both on the ground and on the table, a great yielder, and an unusually good one to either bake or boil.

Considers it the Best of the American Varieties.

J. Muir, Margam Park, Taibach, Glamorganshire, England, Sept. 4th, 1885, writes:

I have much pleasure in informing you that the new Potato I received from you in the spring of the year under the name of "The Thorburn," has done exceedingly well. The stems are robust and compact. The tubers are uncommonly numerous, large and even in size, perfectly free from disease, and first-rate quality when cooked. I consider it the best of the American varieties I have yet tried or seen, and I hope it may soon be abundantly offered in our English markets.

Excels any Early Potato Grown.

Chauncey P. Coy, Waterloo, Neb., Sept. 25, 1885, writes:

The Potato sent me marked "No. 101" was planted in hills three feet apart, and cut to one eye. In order to give it a fair test, I selected a single tuber from several other varieties, which I planted in parallel rows, using the same number of eyes of each variety. The yield was as follows: Early Rose, 33 lbs.; White Elephant, 72 lbs.; White Star, 70 lbs.; Beauty of Hebron, 67 lbs.; "No. 101," 92 lbs. In justice to the "No. 101," I should state that one of the twelve hills was destroyed by grubs cutting the stalk. In earliness and quality the "No. 101" and Beauty of Hebron rank alike; but in vigor of growth and of yield the "No. 101" excels not only the Beauty of Hebron, but any early Potato that I ever grew.

A Very Handsome Potato, and of Excellent Quality.

Jas. Groom, Seafield Nursery, Stoke Road, Gosport, Sept. 7th, 1885, writes:

The Potato that you kindly forwarded me for trial in March last I duly received and planted, but the intense drought has been very much against heavy crops of Potatoes in the South of England, but the yield from the one Potato, "The Thorburn," is very good for the season, and it is certainly a very handsome Potato, and of excellent quality. I hope to give a better trial next year, and will report the result

---

Very Early and Heavy Cropper, Nice Size, Smooth as a Bottle.

A. Backus' Sons, Newtown, L. I., Sept. 11, 1885, writes:

Yours of the 20th of August duly received, and in reply would say in reference to "The Thorburn" Potato—that it is very early, and a very heavy cropper, although the season was very dry; from that one Potato planted we dug 20 lbs. of nice size, and smooth as a bottle. We expect to plant more of them next season. Hoping you may meet with the same success you had with the Beauty of Hebron and the White Elephant, two of the very best varieties yet introduced.

Best Yielder of Any Potato Grown.

H. L. Fleet, Cutchogue, L. I., Oct. 12, 1885, writes:

Harvested 20 lbs. of nice smooth Potatoes from "The Thorburn" Potato sent me last spring. Taking the drought into consideration I think it is the best yielder (have not tried its cooking qualities) of any early Potato that I have grown.

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

	₽ pkt.
Abronia umbellata	5 cts.
Ageratum Mexicanum	5 "
——album	5 "
Alyssum maritimum	5 "
Amarantus tricolor	5 "
Ammobium alatum	5 "
Aquilegia chrysantha	10 "
Aster chrysanthemiflora	10 "
——alba	10 "
Balsams, Camellia-flowered	10 "
Cacalia coccinea	5 "
Callirhoe pedata	5 "
Centranthus macrosiphon	5 "
——dwarf	5 "
Chrysanthemum inodorum	10 "
Collinsia bicolor	5 "
verna	5 "
Cuphea strigulosa	10 "
miniata	10 "
purpurea	10 "
Dianthus Chinensis	5 "
Digitalis, assorted	5 "
Gaillardia picta "Aurora Borealis"	5 "
Gilia tricolor	5 "
Globe Amaranths, assorted	5 "
Godetia assorted	5 "
Gypsophila paniculata	5 cts.
acutifolia	5 "
Heliophila araboides	10 "
Heliotropium grandiflorum, 'Chieftain'	10 "
Iberis odorata	5 "
umbellata	5 "
amara	5 "
Kaulfussia amelloides	5 "
Leptosiphon (Gilia) densiflorus	5 "
Lobelia gracilis	5 "
Erinus	5 "
Malope grandiflora	5 "
Mimulus moschatus	10 "
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora	10 "
Reseda odorata machet (Mignonette)	10 "
Silene Schafta	5 "
Smilax asparagoides (Myrsiphyllum)	25 "
Spraguea umbellata	25 "
Statice assorted	5 "
Stevia serrata	10 "
Stocks, Ten Weeks	10 "
Verbena, assorted	5 "
Viola tricolor, *finest*	25 "
Viscaria oculata	5 "
Zinnia, all the double varieties	5 "

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

	₽ pkt.
Ageratum Mexicanum nanum	5 cts.
Alyssum maritimum	5 "
Aubrietia deltoidea	10 "
Calandrinia umbellata	10 "
Cosmidium Burridgeanum	5 "
Cerastium tomentosum	25 "
Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	10 "
[illegible]volvulus Mauritanicus	10 "
Dwartureus superbus	10 "
Eschsc Nasturtiums	5 "
Eucharoltzia tenuifolia	5 "
Fenzlia dium grandiflorum	5 "
Gili[illegible]idianthiflora	25 "
[illegible]yalis	5 "
Helio[illegible]sea splendens	5 "
Iber[illegible]ila araboides	10 "
[illegible]mara	5 "
[illegible]sea	5 "
Limna[illegible]hes Douglasii	5 "
Lobelia Erinus and vars	5 cts.
gracilis and vars	5 "
Lupinus nanus	5 "
subcarnosus	5 "
Mignonette	5 "
Mimulus moschatus	10 "
Nemophila insignis	5 "
maculata	5 "
Pansy vars. (*finest*)	25 "
Petunia plena and spotted	25 "
Portulaca (*Double*)	10 "
Sanvitalia procumbens (*Double*)	5 "
Saponaria Calabrica	5 "
Sedum cœruleum	10 "
Silene pendula ruberrima	5 "
Spraguea umbellata	25 "
Verbena (*finest*)	10 "
Virginian Stock	5 "

List calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be Sown in each Month from Feb. to Sept.

FEBRUARY.

Sow in Hot-Bed.

Early Beans,
Broccoli,
Early Cabbage,
Forcing Carrot,
Early Celery,
Cucumber,
Egg Plant,
Early Lettuce,
Parsley,
Pepper,
Radish,
Tomato.

CREOLE OKRA.
Extraordinary Long Pod and Pure White.
ONE OF THE BEST

MARCH.

Sow in Hot-Bed.

Early Beans,
Early Beet,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Early Cabbage,
Forcing Carrot,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Cucumber,
Egg Plant,
Kohlrabi,
Lettuce,
Melon,
Parsley,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Tomato.

Sow in Open Ground.

B'd Windsor Beans
Long Pod do
Mazagan do
Beet,
Carrot,
Cress,
Leek,
Onion,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Spinach,
Early Turnip.

APRIL.

Sow in Hot-Bed.

Sweet Corn,
Cucumber,
Egg Plant,
Melon,
Pepper,
Tomato.

Sow in Open Ground.

Asparagus,
English Beans,
Beet,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Early Cabbage,
Carrot,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Cress,
White Endive,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Leek,
Lettuce,
Onion,
Parsley,
Parsnip,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Spinach,
Early Turnip,
Sage.

MAY.

Sow in Open Ground.

Artichoke,
Asparagus,
English Beans,
Cranberry Pole do
Scarlet Runners,
Beet,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Late Cabbage,
Carrot,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Sweet Corn,
Cress,
Cucumber,
White Endive,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Leek,
Lettuce,
Melon,
Onion,
Parsley,
Parsnip,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Tomato,
Early Turnip,
All Herbs.

JUNE.

Sow in Open Ground.

Bush Beans,
Lima do
Cranberry Pole do
Beet,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Early Cabbage,
Carrot,
Early Cauliflower,
Sweet Corn,
Cress,
Cucumber,
Endive,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Lettuce,
Melon,
Nasturtium,
Okra,
Early Peas,
Potatoes,
Pumpkin,
Radish,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Squash,
Herbs.

KOLB GEM
THE Best Water Melon.

JULY.

Sow in Open Ground.

Bush Beans,
Beet,
Carrot,
Sweet Corn,
Corn Salad,
Cress,
Cucumber,
Endive,
Gherkin,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Lettuce,
Nasturtium,
Okra,
Early Peas,
Pumpkin,
Radish,
Spinach,
Squash,
White Fr. Turnip,
Ruta Baga.

THORBURN'S GOLDEN Perfection Melon
Most delicious of all Melons.

AUGUST.

Sow in Open Ground.

Bush Beans,
Tuberous Chervil,
Corn Salad,
Cucumber,
Endive,
Lettuce,
Welsh Onion,
Early Peas,
Radish,
Spinach,
Turnip.

Thorburn's Gilt Edge SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.
The Finest Strain of All.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow in Open Ground.

Cabbage,
for Cold Frames.
Cauliflower,
for Cold Frames.
Tuberous Chervil,
Corn Salad,
Cress,
Siberian Kale,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Winter Radish,
Spinach,
Turnip.

"The Thorburn" POTATO.
Extra Early!
Extra Quality!
Extra Yielder!

JAS. M. THORBURN & CO., SEEDSMEN, 15 JOHN ST., N.Y.